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Russia Opposes Move For Baltic Defense Bloc; Welles Sails for Home

The World's Day—At a Glance
March 20, 1940

War Summary: Russia Opposes Defense Bloc

Scandinavian countries today were faced by a semi-official Russian objection to the project for formation of a Finnish-Swedish-Norwegian defense bloc. Sweden's Foreign Minister declared that Moscow had misunderstood; the plan is purely defensive, and may be continued. [Details: Page 6.]

Reichsführer Hitler today appointed Dr. Fritz Todt, one of the builders of the Siegfried Line, as Minister of Munitions. The engineer, who is largely responsible for Germany's superhighways, was ordered to step up munitions production by all means.

Italy, amid continued diplomatic negotiations in the Balkans, was told Premier Mussolini had conferred with Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, Army Chief of Staff. The meeting was characterized as "important" but details were withheld.

In the air, the anniversary of the day, 25 years ago, when Zeppelins raided Paris, British airmen raided the German North Sea air base of Sylt, following a seven-hour raid of the same island during the previous night. While the exact damage done at Sylt remains to be told by photographs taken during the second raid, only one of the raiding planes was reported missing. Copenhagen dispatches stated that unidentified planes had dropped bombs on four Danish towns on the west coast of Jutland 60 miles north of Sylt. [Details: Page 1.]

On the West Front the French headquarters reported persistent attempts of German patrols operating west of the Saar River to penetrate French advance lines, the Germans being in each case driven back.

At sea no important action was reported in one of the war's quietest days of sea warfare. The 7,412-ton Netherlands tanker struck a mine off England's southeast coast, causing seven fatalities, but the vessel was reported not to have sunk.

Welles Ends Fact Finding, Sails for Home

GENOA, Italy (AP)—Sumner Welles, fact-finder for President Roosevelt, sailed for the United States today on the Conte di Savoia, winding up his tour of European capitals. [Summary of the Welles mission: Page 2.]

Mexican Oil Deal With Japan Hinted

EL PASO, Texas (AP)—A Mexican trade delegation crossed the border here today en route to Japan with the hint that oil and cotton might be Mexico's chief exports if an arrangement were reached. Ernesto Hidalgo, Executive Officer of the Foreign Ministry, said Mexico had made no commitments to Japan and that the delegation was not authorized to make any.

Edison Seeks New Jersey Governorship

WEST ORANGE, N. J. (AP)—Charles Edison, Secretary of the Navy, announced today he would seek the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey. Many Democratic leaders in the State had urged Mr. Edison to seek the Governorship. Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City said the Navy Department head would make a "good candidate." No serious opposition was expected.

New Chinese Regime Slated for March 30

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese-sponsored Chinese Government under Wang Ching-wei will be established at Nanking March 30, it was announced today from Nanking. [Details: Page 6.]

Insurance Agents' Union Files Contempt Plea

NEW YORK (AP)—A petition by the Industrial Insurance Agents Union asking the New York State Labor Relations Board to punish officials of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for contempt of court was filed today. The Union accused the Company of violation of judicial orders directing it to bargain collectively.

Rivers Takes Contempt Case to Appeals Court

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia today asked the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals to take jurisdiction in a contempt case before a district judge in Georgia can pass sentence on the executive. United States District Judge Bascom Deaver has ruled the Governor in contempt for failure to heed court orders reinstating W. L. Miller, ousted State Highway Chairman.

Japan to Continue Tientsin Blockade

TIENTSIN, China (AP)—The Japanese Army's blockade of the British and French concessions at Tientsin will continue until they cease to be foreign controlled, a Japanese military spokesman said.

In Washington: Silver Purchase Curb Voted

By the Associated Press

Demands for enactment of Administration-opposed legislation to increase Federal aid to State nautical schools were presented to the House Merchant Marine Committee by witnesses from California, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. [Details: Financial Page.]

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee by a vote of 14 to 4 overruled Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, today and approved legislation to end all Treasury purchases of foreign silver other than those covered by existing contracts.

The Work Projects Administration today reported a decrease of 4,575 in work-relief rolls between March 6 and March 13, a forerunner, officials said, of sharper cuts in April and May if rolls are to reach the 1,500,000 figure scheduled for the end of the fiscal year.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President Roosevelt's denials at his press conference of having privately espoused the Hull Presidential boom or opposed Mr. Farley's candidacy as reported in a much-publicized article leave Washington forecasters still in the dark as to the President's real intentions. [Details: Page 2.]

State Department figures on export licenses on military planes granted Britain, France, Canada, and Australia during January and February of this year indicate there is little foundation for the reports of friction between the Allied purchasing mission and either the State Department or American manufacturers. [Details: Page 1.]

Not more laws, but more co-operation among state, county, and municipal authorities was advocated by Dr. Harrison A. Ruehe of the University of Illinois before the Temporary National Economic Committee as a remedy for state trade barriers that have grown up in the United States, stifling the free flow of commerce across state lines.

H. B. Elliston Back From Europe

The Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor has just returned from an eventful European trip. Undertaken as a tour of economic study among the neutrals, it landed Mr. Elliston in Helsingfors the day before the first bombs fell; he remained in close touch with the stirring events in Finland, proceeding later to Stockholm and other key observation points for the wider European scene.

Back in the United States, he will give Monitor readers a running commentary on past and present conditions and events.

Read "THIS CHANGING WORLD"

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Beginning March 25

Farley Says He Is in Race As Far as Chicago

Avoids third term, indicating he's out to run——Visits Springfield—On way to Boston.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20—Added piquancy was given the national political scene here today when Postmaster General James A. Farley formally announced his name would be presented to the Democratic convention in Chicago and, although President Roosevelt's name was not mentioned, the circumstances surrounding this announcement left it vividly clear that Mr. Farley wants his supporters to know that he is in the race to stay, third term notwithstanding.

In a statement which he labored over and had reporters repeat to him several times, so that his exact meaning would be clear, the Democratic National Chairman, appearing in New England as a candidate for the first time in his crowded political career, expressed his thanks to State Chairman William H. Burke, the State leaders, and Massachusetts Democrats in general "for the great compliment they have paid me" in being the first State to enter a list of Farley-pledged delegates.

He Means "Chicago"

Obviously determined to seize the occasion of his meeting with Mr. Burke here today to quash recent reports that he is in the race only if the President does not run Mr. Farley said:

"To clear up any misunderstanding, my name will be presented to the convention in Chicago."

At this juncture in the interview it was pointed out to Mr. Farley that this was a rather unequivocal statement to make in view of the immense third-term conjecture.

"Anybody who knows anything about my record in the past," Mr. Farley commented, with deliberate and meaningful emphasis, "knows that when I make a statement, it is frank and honest."

Mr. Farley said he hoped his future conduct, "would continue to justify the confidence that Massachusetts Democrats have shown in me."

Silent on Religious Report

Mr. Farley declined to comment on reports from Washington this morning that President Roosevelt had denied a recent purported interview with a Southern Senator in which he was alleged to have said he could not advocate Mr. Farley's candidacy because he is a Roman Catholic.

"I said nothing when the report was first published," Mr. Farley said. "I will not say anything now."

Mr. Farley arrived here at 12:25 and was the luncheon guest of Mayor Roger L. Putnam and Western Massachusetts Democratic leaders at the Colony Club. Later, he was greeted by local Democrats at a reception in the Hotel Kimball. He was driving to Wellesley late this afternoon, where he will visit his daughter Betty, and speak to Wellesley College students tonight.

He will spend tomorrow in Boston conferring with Democratic leaders, returning to Washington tomorrow night.

Next Tuesday he will come to New England again, to deliver the keynote address at the Maine Democratic State Convention at Bangor.

It has been openly reported, though denied, that subsequent to Mr. Burke's filing of a Farley slate of delegates, he received a mysterious telephone call from Washington, after which he announced the slate was for Farley first only if the President did not choose to run.

Suffice it to say, that Mr. Farley is in the race, knows that the President holds the answer, and is persisting. Evidently, he feels he has a chance.

News: No Tax Protests

RALEIGH, N.C., March 20 (AP)—The Wake County Commissioners contend that this is news: When their Equalization Board sat to hear complaints against assessment of property for taxation, not a complainant appeared.

On With the Job
"Jobs for the Million"
Page 3

The Monitor Index
Wednesday, March 20, 1940

Washington Sidelights	7
Local Arts and Theater Page	8
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	9
Sports Pages	10-11
The Home Forum	12
The Design for True Living [With Rumanian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	13-14-15
Weather	13
Boston Events	13
Shopping Column	14
Radio Timetable	14
New Hampshire Letter	15
Financial Pages	16-17-18
Radio Comment	19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Figures Show No Hitch In Allied Plane Orders

U. S. discloses that military planes to value of $57,000,000 and plane engines at $61,000,000 were licensed to Allies in January and February—Plane and engine exports equal $32,200,000.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Evidence that no serious hitch has yet occurred in the Allied plans to obtain military aircraft in this country is seen here in a State Department report today showing that during the first two months of 1940 Britain, France, Canada, and Australia were granted export licenses on military planes to the value of more than $57,000,000 and on aircraft engines to a value of nearly $61,000,000.

During the same two months military planes valued at more than $27,000,000 and airplane engines valued at more than $4,200,000 were exported to these same four countries. Large additional orders also were both exported and licensed for export in such other categories as gun mounts, landing gear, bomb racks, and fusillage.

Officials, who are following the present controversy over the sale of American planes to the Allies, point out that actual exports and export licenses to the four countries in military airplanes and engines alone totaled nearly $150,000,000 during January and February of this year. This is a good indication that no fundamental differences have arisen between the Allied purchasing mission here and either the State Department or American manufacturers, they hold.

Important Business

That this $150,000,000 business or potential business is an important part of this country's total traffic in military equipment is shown by the fact that during this same two-month period the total export of all types of military equipment to all countries amounted to $43,256,450, while export licenses issued for all types and to all countries amounted to $143,450,346, the two categories amounting to $186,706,796.

The importance of American exports to the expansion of American factories and hence to the strengthening of American defense was recognized March 19 by President Roosevelt, who said that during the past year American plane productivity had tripled and that this would not have been possible without selling planes to foreign nations.

The President, who emphasized the fact that he was speaking as Commander-in-Chief of the Na-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Believe It or Not Spring's Here With Winter Not Far Behind

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

By the almanac and the Weather Bureau, 1:24 p. m. today heralded the arrival of spring. By the fur coats to be seen on the street and the reading of 34 degrees on the Boston Common weather kiosk around noon —b-r-r-r— it could scarcely be called the season of Maypole dances, the opening of the baseball season, twittering birds and posies, tra la.

Officially, this is the first day of spring—the day of the vernal equinox when the sun, at 1:24 crossed the equator on its summer run north and at that moment made days and nights of equal length. With this scientific division of time there came also customary and time-honored "signs" of less mathematical import — reports (verified) of the "first" robin, and along Park Drive, crocuses popping up through the last trace of snow in vivid gold, white and purple.

Equally dependable signs were to be found along the waterfront, where shipping men and yachtsmen have not waited for the tick of 1:24 but have been engaged for some days past in dressing their vessels in summer white and getting ready for the boating season.

Boston Common and the Public Garden have not kept pace with them. Spruce boughs still cover the flower beds where tulips will stand in stately rows a few weeks hence and boardwalks still divide soggy paths in which the aristocratic charges of nursemaids enjoyed themselves tremendously today in making mud pies. A few persons of leisure sunned themselves against screens of spruce boughs.

Snow Hindrance and Help

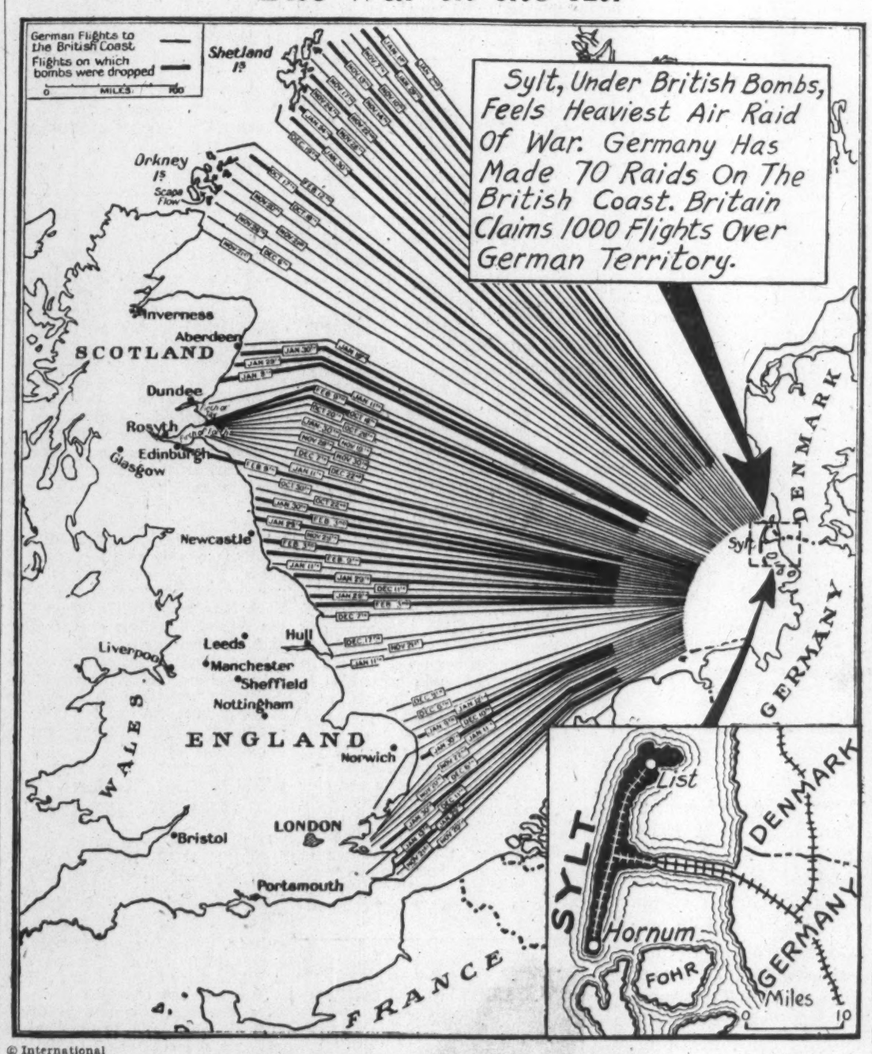
On downtown streets, shoppers turned out in the sunshine to scan windows offering apparel timed for the Easter parade. Seed store windows were not slighted by men with that out-in-the-country look of the suburban gardener.

Spring or no spring, heavy snows of the past winter in New

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

How to "See" Spring Come In: Page 13.

The War in the Air



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Aerial Activities Increase in Europe

The radiating lines show the various German air raids against Britain, with the destination and date of each. The corresponding British flights over Germany have been about 14 times as many. Inset is map of Sylt, showing the Hornum air base at the southern end, which was considerably damaged by British air raids of March 19-20.

French Cabinet Resigns; Effect Felt in Britain; Air War On in Earnest

Britain under pressure of press and public to take the initiative away from Reich.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20 — While Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain skillfully saved his crew from being broken up on the rocks of criticism in the House of Commons debate yesterday, the British Cabinet now faces new turmoil caused by the resignation of the French Cabinet. For the criticism of the French is not only against their own government, but also against the British Government for lack of initiative in prosecuting the war.

Moreover, while the Commons on the whole accepted Mr. Chamberlain's defense of the Allied course in regard to the Finns, there is no evidence that the Opposition members, and even a number of Conservatives, are any better satisfied that the present Cabinet is best suited to conduct the war with the necessary vigor.

Finn Criticism Eased

British opinion outside of Parliament is to some extent relieved by Mr. Chamberlain's explanation of why the Allies need not unduly reproach themselves for the failure to save the Finns, but this has not been far from sufficient to counteract the anxious, puzzled feeling, not far removed from a defeatist attitude, which has been noticeable lately over the Finnish surrender and over the apparent complete monopolization of the diplomatic initiative by Germany.

In fact, judging from newspaper comment and daily contact with British people, both eminent and humble, there seems to be even less sympathy outside of Parliament than inside with the present conduct of the war.

Raid on Sylt Approved

A more heartening message to the British people, perhaps than any Government assurance has been the large-scale bombing of Sylt last night and today and the speedy manner of its announcement, which is taken as an indication that the Government has learned a lesson since its tardy admission of the recent German raid on Scapa Flow.

Loud approval was expressed in the Commons yesterday for Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that nothing can save the small European neutrals but their determination to defend themselves and join with others who are ready to help them.

It is for this very reason, the

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist

Paul Reynaud
Asked by President Lebrun to form a new Cabinet.

Daladier decides to give critics chance to reform Cabinet on aggressive lines.

PARIS, March 20 (AP)—President Lebrun today asked Finance Minister Paul Reynaud to form a "war cabinet."

M. Reynaud, who has been notably successful at his finance post, said he would give the President his answer tomorrow morning.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, March 20—Faced with the clear indication that France is not satisfied with the conduct of war, Premier Edouard Daladier today placed the collective resignation of his Cabinet in the hands of President Lebrun.

Criticism, not only of French handling of war but of British initiative as well, apparently stalked through the secret session of the Chamber of Deputies. So, too, did the memory of Finland loom as a major factor in the criticism of war policy.

Thus the 239 to 1 "vote of confidence" which the Chamber gave to Premier Daladier was no vote of confidence at all. For some 300 members of the Chamber abstained from voting. And the Premier who has held his office for nearly two years—as well as the War and Foreign Portfolios in recent months — drew the quick conclusion that swift reorganization of his Cabinet was necessary.

New Faces Expected

In a new cabinet, new faces will doubtless appear. It is highly probable that there will be some combinations of offices, designed to secure swifter and more efficient co-ordination of war efforts.

One conjecture in this connection is that the Ministries of Armament, Agriculture, and Commerce will be united in a single Ministry of National Production.

The problems of these Ministries overlap and their demands sometimes conflict. It may therefore be expected that a single head, assisted by several undersecretaries, will achieve results faster than three Ministers each naturally pulling in a somewhat different direction.

Balkan Policy Affected

As the Chamber Session was held behind closed doors it is impossible to give a full picture of its debates. But in addition to the Finnish question and the conduct of the war, it is clear that Allied policy in the Balkans played an important role. Moreover, Anglo-French military and diplomatic preparedness to meet any German-Soviet thrust, with possible Italian assistance, into the Near East, had been the cause of some concern.

It is significant that among the members of the Chamber who abstained from voting were 154 Socialists. Ranged from the Extreme Left, represented by the former Communists who were permitted to retain their seats after the breaking with Moscow, to some Extreme Conservatives.

Socialist Element

Apart from general causes of dissatisfaction, the Socialists feel that they have not always received the consideration which their position as the largest single group in the Chamber would warrant.

Their leader, Former Premier Léon Blum, was recently irritated by a violent personal attack appearing in a reactionary magazine. The censorship stopped many milder personal polemics and there was feeling in Socialist circles that there was a certain discrimination in permitting this attack on M. Blum.

Moreover, there was a feeling not confined to any party that M. Daladier posed an awkward question when he asked a vote of confidence for a Ministry which he himself was on the eve of thoroughly recasting. There can be little doubt that the new Cabinet, when formed, will receive a much more whole-hearted vote of approval.

Raids Show Loopholes In Air Defenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 30—Both belligerents have been given much to think about in yesterday's and the previous night's British air raids on the German North Sea air base of Sylt and the German week-end attack on the British naval base of Scapa Flow.

As attack and counterattack, these raids form part of one single action. Whatever the truth may be of the material damage inflicted, this action assumes significance, not only as the first deliberate air attack on land objectives, but the most important aerial test case of the war to date.

As such, the verdict upon it seems to involve the reconsideration of almost every defense against air attack, including guns, pursuit planes and blackout.

Similar Strategy

Strikingly similar in strategy and tactics, the Scapa Flow and the first Sylt raid were made in gathering darkness against a strongly defended objective. They were carried through to conclusion over period of hours yet resulted in only one raiding plane on each side being brought down.

The Scapa Flow and Sylt raids at least have added new paragraphs to the primer of modern war.

Previous experiences have suggested daylight raids on undefended positions, though with pursuit planes to hand, as likely to be too expensive—in the Rosyth raid early in the war the raiders counted themselves fortunate to return home two thirds complete. Now there is evidence to suggest that, despite the blackout, even the most strongly guarded military objectives can be vulnerable to attack at night.

The key to the new air puzzle is the fighter plane.

Night raids are less expensive than day raids, largely because defense by fighters is mainly possible only in daylight.

The "Zero Hour"

So far, out of 50 German planes brought down off Britain by "fighters," only two have been successfully attacked in the darkness.

Last night during seven hours of continual raiding by British planes over Sylt, with many fighters in the air, the sole casualty was caused by anti-aircraft gunfire.

Sundown has been chosen as the zero hour because then searchlights are of little use, while the fighters find it difficult to sight invaders in the gathering gloom.

British Advantage

The British say that the Scapa Flow and Sylt actions show that they have advantage here. Owing to the prevailing westerly winds the British can forecast German weather accurately, while the converse is not true.

This factor of the weather is stated largely to account for the fact that half of all the British raids have been accomplished at night, while less than 10 per cent of the German raids so far were carried out after dark.

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—Referring to the British bombing of Sylt, authorized sources said the German High Command communiqués "are always so dependable and exact that there is no occasion for augmenting them in any way."

The communiqué today said the British raiders struck only a house before being driven off.

Air strategy stresses mass bombing flights: Page 5.

Allied Post Stamp To Symbolize Unity

By the Associated Press

London, March 20

The British and French Postmasters-General today announced their decision to issue a joint British-French postage stamp for overseas use as a symbol of unity between the two Empires.

The stamp is to be issued in the autumn.

Its design and denomination will be announced later.

President Adds to Silence When He Talks on Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20 — Every time President Roosevelt speaks out these days on matters political, he adds to his silence.

Answering a question which he brought up himself, Mr. Roosevelt denied everything at his mid-week press conference. He made himself clear on everything he hadn't been doing or hadn't been saying. He had not been canvassing the field for possible Democratic presidential nominees; he had not been confiding to friends that he was advocating the candidacy of Secretary of State Hull; he had not been accurately reported as opposing James A. Farley on grounds of his religion; he had not been talking along these lines with any Democratic congressman from any point on the compass.

Forthright, articulate and apparently specific on what he wasn't doing and what he wasn't saying, the President left the correspondents no clue and no conclusion as to what he intends to do or what he has been saying. He settled none of the uncertainties of the political situation. The President is not talking and he is repudiating anyone who may appear to talk for him.

Will Not Be Committed

Mr. Roosevelt did not deny that he looks with favor upon the presidential stature of his Secretary of State. Mr. Roosevelt did not deny that he might look with disfavor upon the inclusion of Mr. Farley on the Democratic ticket. His words only underlined that he is not permitting himself or anyone else to commit him at the present stage.

The President's press conference denials came two full weeks after the publication of the prominently displayed article by Ernest K. Lindley who reported extensive direct quotations purporting to represent a conversation between Mr. Roosevelt and a leading Democratic congressman. In his article the President was quoted as saying he would not accept a third nomination unless there was a grave "emergency" and that Mr. Hull looked to him like an able candidate.

Mr. Lindley, who cannot be accused of wishing to embarrass the President, is not retracting his story even in face of Mr. Roosevelt's denial. In a released statement, he says it is naturally the privilege of the President to "confirm, ignore or deny any newspaper column or story" and adds in connection with his own article:

Confirmed, Says Lindley

"It was a piece of straight reporting of information which came to me from sources whose reliability I have no reason to doubt. Within 24 hours I received word from several Democratic politicians confirming its substance and expressing the fear that they might be 'on the spot' at the White House for having talked 'out of turn.'"

Now from all this news and the lack of it, Washington political observers are generally persuaded that the President will seek a third term—it is agreed that the Democratic nomination is his for the asking—only if three conditions are met: (1) That a palpable national emergency develop out of the war; (2) that the convention show real unanimity in offering him the nomination; (3) that the prospects of election become distinctly favorable.

Bad Score for Others

As is his wont, Mr. Roosevelt philosophized at some length during his Tuesday meeting with the newspaper correspondents on the foibles of journalism. It is his opinion—and on this point he was quite willing to commit himself—that most Washington columns are mostly wrong in fact, although he classed Mr. Lindley, who is usually sympathetic to the New Deal, and Mark Sullivan, who is usually unsympathetic to the New Deal, as among the four or five columnists who are only about 20 per cent wrong on fact.

Other columnists, he contended, ranged habitually up to 80 per cent in their inaccuracy.

Mr. Roosevelt explained that he made it a practice of not replying to queries growing out of columnists' stories on the ground that such queries were not based on factual matter and that to answer them would require a daily press conference. He did not explain why he made an exception in the instance under discussion.

The President gave added support to the earlier White House statement that according to all the advices received from American diplomats abroad no concrete effort to mediate a European peace is in progress. The recurring insistence of this view, at the White House and at the State Department, is taken to mean that the kind of peace terms which have been emanating from Rome and Berlin are finding no support in Washington and that the United States does not see them as offering any basis for neutral negotiation.

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THE COMMODORE

FRANK J. CROHAN, President

RIGHT AT GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL

$20,000,000 Dam Basis of Oklahoma Controversy

Wide World; By a Staff Artist

Withdrawal of National Guardsmen at Grand River Ram Has Been Ordered

Upper left: Maj. H. B. Parris of Eufala, Okla., in command of National Guard detachment, talking with I. B. Towne (left), Grand River Dam construction superintendent. Gov. Leon Phillips ordered the guardsmen to the site in an effort to secure what he says are $850,000 in damages. Right: Unfinished Grand River Dam. Lower left: Location of the project.

Lehman Vetoes Bill to Let City Fix Education Job Pay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20—Republican arrangements for helping New York City out of its fiscal difficulties, into which the Party's State budget program forced it when it assigned to the State $4,000,000 in revenue from the bank tax formerly turned over in the main to the city, received another setback following Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's veto yesterday of a bill to give the City Board of Estimate control over the salaries of administrative employees of the Board of Education.

The measure would have removed the present statutory protection for the nonteaching, nonsupervisory employees of the Board of Education and would have required that their salaries, like those of other city workers, exclusive of court, County, and teaching employees, be fixed by the Board of Estimate. Republicans estimated that the bill would have saved upward of $200,000 a year.

The Governor's veto has already killed another bill under which the State would have taken over the expenses of the Transit Commission, amounting to about $1,000,000 yearly.

Governor's Vetoes

With Governor Lehman vetoing measures designed by the Republican majority to aid in balancing New York City's budget, which must be submitted by April 1, the City may not know what its expenses are at the time the budget is due, and, as a result there is a possibility that a special session of the Legislature will have to be called to handle remedial legislation for the city.

Republicans were wondering today in view of his action on yesterday's measure what the Governor will do to the bill they are now preparing which would permit a special pay cut for New York City teachers.

"In every city of the State since 1919," the Governor said in vetoing the bill, "the Boards of Education have fixed the salaries of all educational employees—teaching, supervising and administrative. This fundamental principle is contained in the State Education Law.

Lehman's View

"The principle was declared by the Legislature of the State because the system in effect prior to 1919 had been condemned by successive legislative committees and commissions which made a painstaking and thorough study of the subject.

"The bill now before me applies only to New York City. It seems to transfer to the Board of Estimate of New York City the power now exercised by the Board of Education of the City to fix the salaries of the administrative employees in the educational system. The bill is not emergency legislation for a temporary period such as was enacted in 1932 and 1934 to permit uniform reductions in the salaries of all education employees.

"Quite the contrary, this bill establishes a permanent change in policy. The State should not have one educational policy in New York City and a different one in the rest of the State on a matter of fundamental principle.

"The Board of Education of the City of New York, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor, has considered this bill and has unanimously recommended to me its disapproval."

Queen Helps Dedicate Holland House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Holland House is open in Rockefeller Center today, dedicated to the promotion of commercial and cultural relations between the Netherlands and the United States.

A cable from Queen Wilhelmina and shortwave radio messages from Dr. E. N. Van Kleffens, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, and A. W. L. Tjarda Van Starkenborch Stachouwer, Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, were received at a luncheon which celebrated the official opening, attended by 100 business leaders of both nations and by Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister to the United States, yesterday.

In her cablegram, Queen Wilhelmina expressed the hope that Holland House might "stand as a symbol of Netherlands-American friendship and co-operation." Dr. Van Kleffens, paying tribute to the trade policies of President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declared that Holland House was a splendid illustration of "how relations between two States with an equal craving for international intercourse may be shaped for the common good."

Holland House, besides acting as host for art and other exhibitions, will house the offices of the Holland House Corporation, a private non-profit organization supported by business interests in the Netherlands and the United States and designed to promote trade between the United States, the Netherlands and the Netherlands East and West Indies.

S. C. Does Record Job In Produce Inspection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Approximately 8,272 carloads of fruits and vegetables were inspected at shipping points in South Carolina during 1939, a record for this particular type of produce supervision, according to George E. Prince, Chief of the Clemson College Extension Marketing Division here. Mr. Prince added that this did not include some 400 carloads of vegetables which were inspected for auction markets but on which no certificates were issued.

Peaches and white potatoes registered considerable increase in 1939, reflecting the larger acreage planted to potatoes as well as the constant gain in peach production. Watermelons, however, led the field with 3,022 cars, while peach inspections totaled 2,556 cars and potatoes 2,286 carlot equivalents.

The swing from rail to motor truck transportation has added to the problems of inspection, as a majority of the trucks are loaded at the farms.

The fact that more than 50 per cent of fruits and vegetables moving from South Carolina are now inspected at shipping points would indicate, Mr. Prince said, that producers and shippers of this State are realizing the importance of standardization and the necessity of putting up quality packs in order to meet increasing competition.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Dams in West Raise Issue Of States' Rights

VINITA, Okla., March 20 (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips struck out today at "bureaucrats" who "think they can take our property without paying us anything" after a Federal restraining order routed his attempts to prevent completion of the $20,000,000 Grand River Dam.

The Governor, a staunch believer in state rights, is embroiled with the Federal Government over damages he contends the State will suffer from the Grand River power project in Northeastern Oklahoma and the proposed $50,000,000 Red River Dam at the Texas border.

In his opposition to the Red River project, he asserted it "will break down our country and school district governments, take our roads and highways, destroy a part of the southern border of our State, take away our lands and mineral resources—and so far no provision has ever been made to pay for the damage which will be caused."

Governor Phillips called out National Guardsmen last week to prevent damming of the Grand River until the dam authority or the Public Works Administration paid $889,275 damages for State roads and bridges to be inundated.

He also obtained a State court order stopping construction of arch six of the mile-long dam at 700 feet above sea level since State roads were just above that level.

The Federal Government answered by obtaining late March 19 an order from Federal Judge F. E. Kennamer that:

The Grand River Dam Authority, appointed by the State, must adhere to its loan and grant agreement with the Federal Government, which furnished the funds for the project;

Governor Phillips must not proceed with his State court injunction suit;

Governor Phillips must not interfere with construction of the dam through use of the National Guard.

Judge Kennamer set hearing on the order for March 25.

The Federal Government declared it held $11,563,000 in bonds against the project. It asked damages from Governor Phillips "personally with costs" if the dam were damaged or impaired by his actions. It contended normal spring floods might "endanger or impair" the dam.

Florida State Market Has 80 Sales Booths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLY HILL, Fla.—This small city, adjacent to Daytona Beach has a State retail market, as a WPA project.

Nathan Mayo, Secretary of Agriculture, following an inspection, said that it was the largest and finest market of its kind in Florida.

The purpose of these markets, says Mr. Mayo, is not to cause competition, but to encourage growers and consumers of Florida products.

The building is nearly completed. It is built of cuquina rock, and has more than 80 booths or stalls for farmers, for display and sale of produce. In addition, there is a section devoted to the teaching and sale of handicraft. It is the only fireproof market building in the State.

Film a Week For 85,000,000

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—If you go to the movies regularly, the Commerce Department said today, you are one of 85,000,000 persons who average a film a week.

A statistical study of the motion picture industry showed: Its estimated worth is more than $2,000,000,000; 100 film companies employ 28,500 persons; 95 per cent of the firm producers are in California, and the rest in New York; 17,000 theaters show films, with a capacity of 10,462,208 persons at one time; film-goers pay about $1,000,000,000 a year for admission; theaters employ 241,000 persons and pay $250,000,000 annually for the rental of films; the industry spends $77,000,000 in the United States and $33,000,000 abroad each year to advertise its products in newspapers and magazines.

Snapshots . . . for a happier Easter

EASTER DAY is a grand day for pictures. Snap that little girl with her bunny . . . the little boy looking for Easter eggs . . . and, after church, take the whole family's picture. Come in for helpful tips on picture taking, indoors or out. Full stocks of Kodak Film and Kodaks (famous Kodak 35, f/5.6, illustrated, only $14.50). Quality photofinishing.

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PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street, 117 S. 16th Street
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N.W.

Welles Brings Allied Veto On 'Phony' Nazi Peace

By Mallory Browne

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who accompanied the Welles Mission in Italy, France, Germany, and England.

LONDON, March 20—As Undersecretary Sumner Welles sails for America to report to President Roosevelt the results of his "listening and fact-finding" tour, Europe presents a picture which in three main respects has been altered during—and to some extent because of—his brief visit.

1. As a result of the peace imposed on Finland, the diplomatic initiative which the Allies seemed for a short time to have secured has now been wrested from them and is being wielded energetically by Germany.

2. In consequence of this Nazi diplomatic drive Italy, which had been drifting somewhat nearer to the Allies, now appears to have drawn back and resumed closer collaboration with the Reich. However, the full extent to which the Rome-Berlin axis has been really revived by the Hitler-Mussolini meeting on the Brenner Pass still remains to be seen.

Peace Balloons Punctured

3. The stage has been cleared for intensification of military activity by the puncturing of numerous trial peace balloons flown in connection with the Welles "peace mission." Although further peace gestures cannot be entirely ruled out, the prevailing impression is that Reichsführer Hitler's highly publicized peace offense has battered itself to pieces against the Welles tightlipped refusal to commit America, and the Allied rejection of any patched-up peace compromise.

Thus the Welles tour has coincided with a significant shift of diplomatic pendulum—temporarily at least—away from the Allies and in favor of Germany, while at the same time his presence has acted as a sort of crystallizing of various peace proposals which now seem to have passed off, leaving the war situation clearer.

The effects of this clearer if less optimistic outlook, as far as the Allies are concerned, is shown in Governmental changes in France today, changes carried out with a view of assuring a much more vigorous and positive prosecution of the war.

Vigorous Policy Demanded

In Britain, too, the current in favor of a bolder and more active war Cabinet continues to grow in strength, although Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's parliamentary position remains strong.

The reprisal raid against Sylt has somewhat reassured British political and public opinion that the present Government is capable of striking hard and heavily upon occasion.

The departure of Mr. Welles therefore marks the momentary removal from the scene of America as an imminent peace influence. It can be stated on the very highest authority that Mr. Welles is taking back with him a complete understanding of the basis on which the British Government refuses to consider such "phony" peace terms as the alleged German "11-point plan" reported from Rome.

Neither Britain nor France will discuss any peace proposals which would leave Europe subject to the aggressive menace of Nazi totalitarianism.

Reich Watches America

But though Mr. Roosevelt's "peace envoy" is leaving Europe, the shadow of America hangs over the war's outlook more than ever as a result of his visit.

It can be affirmed authoritatively that one of the principal preoccupations of the German Government today is to prevent American entry into the war on the side of the Allies. The Nazis are confident that they have a good chance to beat France and Britain; but they are acutely aware that the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany would swing the balance decisively in favor of the Allies.

In France and Britain there is naturally keen appreciation of this fact, and although America's present determination to keep out of the war is fully understood, nevertheless, the importance of the United States attitude as a prime factor in the diplomatic phase of war is fully appreciated in London and Paris.

U. S. 'Satisfies'

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—The British Government is "so satisfied with relations with the United States" that it is directing no special questions to America concerning the significance of Mr. Sumner Welles' European tour but is "relying on their courtesy to keep us informed," the Foreign Undersecretary, Mr. R. A. Butler, told the House of Commons today.

Welles' Verdict on Europe Expected to Set U. S. Policy

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, March 20—As President Roosevelt's "listener - at - large" sailed from Genoa today, his mission entered what is really its most critical phase.

For now—his visits completed—conclusions must be drawn from whatever facts Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles has gathered on his tour.

It remains to be seen to what uses in American domestic and foreign policy these conclusions are to be put.

If Mr. Welles should return, as Rome hopes he will, with some doubt as to the ability of the Allies to achieve its ultimate aim to unseat National Socialism, it is presumed the United States Government will face much heart searching to determine its relationship to a possible indeterminate peace.

Allies' Viewpoint

But if, as London and Paris are confident, he returns with the verdict that the Allies' determination, staying power, military, and blockade prospects are in the ascendent, American foreign policy may be expected to continue along approximately the same course as heretofore.

It must be conceded that the world has no hint of what Mr. Welles is thinking on these subjects as his ship plows across the Mediterranean. His skillfully managed reticence throughout the trip has been recognized as a model of diplomatic comportment and has created widespread respect in many continental circles which have been accustomed to refer to American diplomacy as amateurish.

As is well known now to the world at large, belligerents of both sides set forth their determination to win. They have asserted their military and economic capacities to do so in such terms as seem to rule out possibilities of immediate compromise.

In Italy there is ample indication that Mr. Welles heard predictions that were unfavorable for an Allied victory and somewhat more favorable toward the German cause. Yet it is clear that Italy prefers to see a moderate rather than an indefinite expansion of any one nation.

Return to Duce's Thesis

Increasingly, in recent days Italian commentators and spokesmen are returning to the thesis earlier held by Il Duce that Europe should be directed by a quadrumviate of the major western European powers. Such 4-power domination would result in a fairly even balance of power within itself. And as the Italians see it, this grouping would operate until it became possible to lift the "leadership principle" of European fascism into the international sphere.

Ahead of this is placed the oft-reiterated phrase "just peace" which, for Italy, means that the Allies should be checked sufficiently so Italy can expand as a military and naval power—with an eye to imperial self-sufficiency.

To this end Italy takes the view of war which was formulated recently in an article in the London Economist: That anything short of the full overthrow of the National Socialist regime in Germany represents full defeat for the Allies; that anything more than mere retention of power represents an extensive victory for the German Government.

But unlike the London Economist, Italy believes no such far-reaching victory for the Allies is likely from a military point of view.

Therefore, Italy hopes Mr. Welles will throw his influence against those of Mr. Roosevelt's advisors who are known here to be strongly imbued with Allied optimism as to the eventual outcome of the war. Italy professes to see a certain significance in the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, who repeatedly has shown disapproval of the present German regime, now has sent an envoy to discuss the future with the head of that regime.

Welles Statement

ROME, March 20 (AP)—Sumner Welles, breaking the silence which he has maintained throughout the tour which brought him twice to Rome and took him to Berlin, Paris, and London, said his task had been solely to gather information "for the President and the Secretary of State as to present conditions in Europe."

His statement to the press, issued shortly before he left Rome for Genoa to sail for home, said:

"In order to allay the flood of rumors about my mission, I wish to state categorically that I have not received any peace plan or proposals from any belligerent or from any other Government; that I have not conveyed any such proposals to any belligerent, nor to any other Government; nor am I bringing back to the President any such proposal."

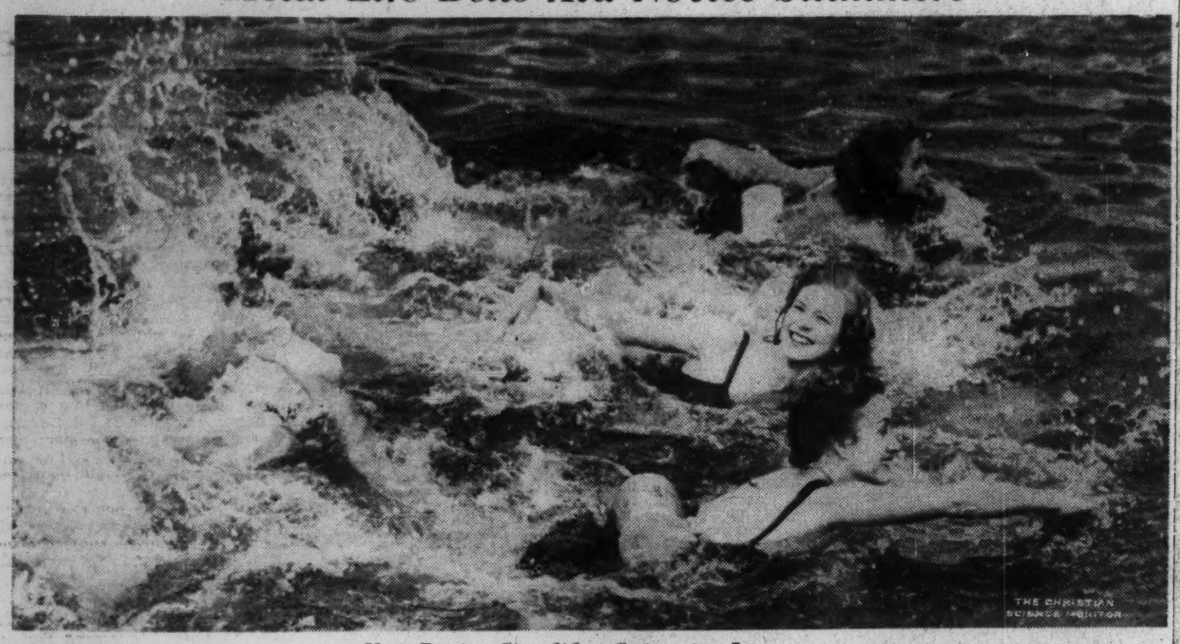
Football Seen Over Emphasized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—"Football is over emphasized in high schools and colleges beyond anything which can be justified educationally," Dr. J. Henry Highsmith, President of the North Carolina Education Association, told that organization of public school teachers, assembled in Raleigh for its fifty-sixth annual convention. Approximately 3,000 delegates were present when attendance reached its peak, with more than 1,000 enrolled for the opening session.

Dr. Highsmith, who is Director of the Division of Instructional Service in the State Department of Public Instruction, continued by urging educators to "properly evaluate schools."

Metal Life Belts Aid Novice Swimmers



New Device Simplifies Swimming Lessons

A new aluminum life belt has been introduced to swimming pupils at Tahiti Beach at Miami, Fla. With it, swimming instructors claim, nonswimmers are able to master the crawl stroke, breast stroke, and side stroke in much shorter time than usual. The aluminum belt is fastened to the waist of the swimmer by rubber bands. It keeps the swimmer from sinking and sets the body just the proper depth in the water to allow him to take full advantage of all swimming positions. The new belts seem to work very successfully.

Dollars Put to Work Declared To Open Jobs for Unemployed

On With the Job

Three-part series of 36 articles. Third of 12 articles on "Jobs for the Million."

By George R. Ericson
Assistant Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Before one can intelligently discuss how to give the dollar a chance to render its meed of assistance to the solution of the unemployment problem, it would be well to look back a few years and see to what extent new capital appeared on the scene during the years when the question of idle men was a more or less negligible one. There is much disagreement as to the reasons for the large number of unemployed, but an approach to unanimity may be discerned on the thesis that as investment capital flows more heavily into the markets, so does the stream of workers on the way to mine and factory, shop and counter increase.

Between 1900 and 1930, when the nation experienced a vast upsurge, national income expanded rapidly and the number of job seekers did not constitute a problem, some $3,000,000,000 a year of new capital was invested in new enterprises, and another $3,000,000,000 annually in expansion and rehabilitation of industries already established. It is estimated that one-fourth of all those now gainfully employed, a figure put at around 45,000,000 workers, was absorbed into the 18 or 20 new industries which were brought to successful production by that vast amount of fresh capital. In 1929 alone, new issues of preferred stock amounted to $1,500,000,000, bonds and notes totalling over $2,000,000,000 were floated to raise "new money," while common stock to a value of $4,400,000,000 was offered for capital purposes. The momentum of prosperity carried the demand for new money into the two depression years of 1930 and 1931, when a total of $6,000,000,000 new capital was raised.

Money and Work

What has happened since then is clear and evidence of what some would call the timidity of capital, while others would say that it was merely caution, an inability to see even dimly a 50-50 chance of getting an old dollar back for a new one. In other words, profit opportunities were either absent or were subject to too many hazards. Capital went into hibernation; and a reluctance to venture is shown in a restricted flow, averaging less than $600,000,000 a year for the eight years from 1932 to 1939 inclusive. In 1938, new money issues totaled $871,900,000, but in 1939 this figure had shrunk to $371,250,000, according to the Financial Chronicle.

This unemployment of capital was paralleled by increasing unemployment of labor. The number of idle in the nation, according to National Industrial Conference Board figures, stood at 429,000 in 1929. The figure jumped to 3,809,000 in 1930, and to a peak of 12,744,000 in 1933. In the partial recovery of the next four years, the unemployment total fell to 6,150,000 in 1937. Then followed a recurrence of industrial decline, bringing total jobless to 9,664,000 in 1938. Today the figure holds around or above 9,000,000.

There are those who assert that the present system of education is producing millions of theoretically educated white-collar workers for whom society has inadequate work and low remuneration. Skilled workers, men with trained hands, are lacking—a cry borne out by various trade journals deploring the lack of apprentices.

The Price View

The answer or partial answer given out by the American Federation of Labor at its midwinter session at Miami on Jan. 31 was a call for the reduction of the work week to 30 hours, a procedure which management considers begging the question, since it ignores entirely the matter of costs of production; for while it would spread work, there is no evidence that it would increase purchasing power. The Federation appears on less contestable ground when it asks government to cease all actions that tend to discourage business expansion.

A different approach to the problem is made by the editors of the magazine Fortune, which in its February issue declares the central economic problem of our times is the how of converting the high potential power to consume into an actual power to consume. It would do this by a widespread reduction, a "drastic decline in many lines of industrial prices." Industrial price-cutting, it says, actually increases purchasing power, since a lower price on one article saves the consumer money which he can then use to buy another article. It is contended that the increased sales volume of the latter would cause more production and more demand for labor.

The theme here, however, is that when men get courage to put money into new enterprises or into enlarging old ones, then a breach is made in the barrier separating men from jobs. Venture money must be enticed from its crypt. The lure of probable profit is irresistable to an idle dollar. But the profit must be probable, not merely possible.

An approach to the program of increasing capital expenditures must be made. There is no warrant yet for disbelief in the theory that recovery can get its impetus from the flowing of otherwise surplus funds into pioneering ventures, or into the heavy goods industries. Geographical pioneering may be ended and population may tend to become stationary; but business and industry still put trust in the technological pioneering, in the wake of which billions of investment money have found profitable employment. Technological advance in the field of production and distribution will of course continue, but the benefits it offers will be conditioned upon the kind of treatment it receives. If encouraged, well rewarded, allowed to be properly exploited, then the approaches to another prosperous era would widen.

Can Afford to Buy

Capacity for invention of new products is on the increase. Research never had such endowment as today. Last year, workers in laboratories showed a 700 per cent advance in numbers over those of 20 years before. Technology has not only produced new goods, but it has been instrumental in reducing prices, so that millions can buy who could not afford to previously. As increased efficiency cuts prices further and broadens the market, this would call for enlargement of plant and investment of more millions of dollars.

But lower prices will not come, even by unanimously wishing for them, nor by fiat, nor by agreement among producers or demands on the part of consumers' interests. Lower prices, or perhaps what is equally as desirable, better quality, will come from more effective machinery, more modern methods in production and distribution, and payment of wages sufficiently high to maintain worker morale and concord between employer and employee, thus eliminating costly strikes, and loosening of fetters which management complains government increasingly has seen fit to impose on the erstwhile free enterprise system under the plea of reform.

History of Employment

Not all are agreed that this nation or any other can put everybody to work short of a dictatorship. Take, for instance, the British economist, J. M. Keynes. According to him, history proves that the normal state of things is when the population is only partly employed. He contends that it is an abnormal situation when everybody is at work, and he argues that even if people worked for nothing, work would still be lacking in a severe depression. Mr. Keynes would lay the blame, not on the workman who might refuse to work for an insufficient wage, nor on the consumer who may not have the wherewithal to buy, but on the investor who may refuse to invest for lack of adequate return, or may put his money in the wrong place.

It is the assumption of this article that one aspect of Mr. Keynes' theory is correct; that it is the inactivity of investment capital that is the main cause of the slowdown in American industry, with consequent idleness for millions. Avenues for profit-making in recent years have been absent, or the channels have been too shallow to permit a worth-while flow of capital. The factors which have brought this about, if we are disposed to accept the testimony of leading business men and reputable economists have been and are the following:

1. Restrictions on free enterprise.
2. Excessive deficit spending, with consequent mounting public debt.
3. Imposition of heavy and punitive taxation.
4. Threat of government competition with its citizen.
5. Price and wage-fixing.
6. Policy of excessively easy money.

Restrictions and Debt

National deficits, pump priming, mounting public debt may all be lumped as part of the spending-oneself-into-prosperity theory. Seven years of unbalanced budgets have resulted in an aggregate net deficit of roundly $24,000,000,000. In 1932, the Government was operating on a budget of $4,000,000,000 a year when there were 3,500,000 more unemployed than in 1939, when the budget for the year beginning July 1 was put at $9,000,000,000. For seven years the budget has averaged annually $8,000,000,000, with only 55 per cent covered by revenues. Per capita debt has risen in that period from $131 to about $347. Just before the World War, United States had a national debt of $1,250,000,000. Today it is approaching the statutory limit of $45,000,000,000.

Romance of Modern Invention Woven in F. M. Radio Facts

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—How an experienced inventor hopes to overcome the time lag in developing a new invention was brought out yesterday at the current hearings on F. M. broadcasting before the Federal Communications Commission.

Maj. E. H. Armstrong, inventor of F. M. or staticless broadcasting, told of his licensing agreements with manufacturers making the sending and receiving equipment for his type of broadcasting. The transmitter manufacturers pay up to $25,000 fee for the right to make Armstrong units. The set manufacturers also pay an amount depending upon their potential market. But—this money is not actually paid to Major Armstrong! He lets these concerns keep it as long as they pledge themselves to devote it to research which will more rapidly improve F. M. broadcasting.

It was further brought out what inventors may expect for revolutionary inventions when they sell the patents. Most inventors seldom talk of less than a million dollars. Major Armstrong, for his two very important regenerative and superheterodyne patents received $330,000. For his super-regenerative patent he was a better negotiator and got $425,000.

Has Spent Vast Sum

Continuing this story of the inventor's lot, when Major Armstrong could not get the Radio Corporation of America interested in F. M. radio, he decided to spend his own money until he could get this system accepted. How much did he spend? Nearly $800,000, or more than he had received for his three previous important inventions!

Asked if he might sell these patents he said he would not, but would grant licenses instead. Asked if this would end his research, he replied, with a telling smile, "I will continue to invent as long as I can pay for it." All of which goes to show the financial problems meeting the inventor today when he goes into such complex subjects as a radio transmission system.

Chief purpose of these hearings is whether or not wavelengths should be granted for commercial F. M. and, if so, how many and how wide should they be. It is apparent that the chief resistance is coming from those outfits interested in television. Columbia Broadcasting System, through its counsel, Paul Porter, said it had done nothing experimentally with F. M., but was opposed to the granting of any of the space now allotted to television to F. M. instead.

Wants Broad Wavelength

This is directly opposed to Major Armstrong, who sees the chief solution to getting wavelengths for F. M. in having the Commission recapture one of the seven broad wavelengths now assigned to television and dividing it up into 30 F. M. wavelengths, although in general testimony Major Armstrong spoke of the need of 50 F. M. wavelengths.

Another question raised in testimony the first day of the hearings was whether or not much of the static elimination achieved by Major Armstrong was due actually to the ultra short wavelengths used, rather than due to his system. Yesterday Everett Dillard, who operates an experimental ultra shortwave station in Kansas City, Mo., testified that the ultra shortwaves show tremendous reduction in thunderstorm and other similar interference using regular broadcasting methods. At the end of his testimony, however, he said that he favored F. M. over the ordinary or amplitude modulation method despite this factor, since the Armstrong system apparently could operate without noise using far less power than with amplitude modulation. This brought the hearing to the case of the F. M. Broadcasters, Inc., which got underway today and will probably continue for several days, since it represents some 30 broadcasters and will bring in actually results of wide tesst conducted in regular service during the past year.

Radio Larceny Bill In Assembly Agenda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 20—The bill by State Senator Charles D. Perry (D) of Manhattan, which would make it a larceny for any person to record or offer for sale the recording of any radio broadcast without the consent of the performer, was today on the agenda of the Assembly, following its passage by unanimous vote in the Senate yesterday.

The measure has the support of the National Association of Performing Artists and the American Federation of Musicians. It is designed to protect radio artists from "fly-by-night" radio stations which record radio programs and then use the recordings on local broadcasts without knowledge of the performers.

Lodge Offers Optional Type Health Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—A plan to provide voluntary health insurance to unemployed workers on a modest scale was placed before the Senate in a bill filed yesterday by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R) of Massachusetts.

The measure also provides that federal aid, on a matching basis, be made available to those states desiring to furnish medicines "to those who are entitled to them."

The Senator proposed that unemployed workers who have contributed pay-roll taxes be given the right to apply for health insurance to the extent of $40 annually, such insurance to cover dental as well as medical needs.

Cost of the program, to be financed out of the $1,871,000,000 old-age reserve trust fund, would be $15,000,000 in 1940, Senator Lodge said. No new taxes, he stressed, are required by this modest beginning.

The Senator described this bill as an improvement over another bill which he introduced on health insurance last year. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

At the present time this Committee has before it President Roosevelt's recommendation for a program of hospital construction to cost from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000. The bill by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York to introduce a broad health program under the Social Security Act entailing much larger expenditures than Senator Lodge's proposal has been put aside for this session.

Atlanta Attacks School 'Slums'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A three-year public program is being developed here with the primary objective of improving Atlanta's schools, which in many instances, according to the Atlanta Board of Education, are a "slum problem."

The Board's concern is over school rating, since schools partly housed in temporary buildings fall into a lower class than those in modernized units.

Problems of heating and fire hazard have arisen.

Programs of construction, it is said, have not included to any considerable degree the construction of new, strategically located units in sections where there are the most families, but have been confined, principally, to alteration and enlargement of existing buildings.

Maker and Consumer Move Closer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Factory doors throughout the United States will swing wide some week soon, to let in, not just the workers, but the general public, the consumers, if a plan proposed by the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce is adopted. The idea for a national factory open-house week initiated here has been presented to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington. A large number of industrialists and publications are already interested, and it is believed that at least something of this sort will develop out of the initial work.

The purpose is to close in the gap between manufacturer and consumer, a gap which many industrialists feel has been widened of late as a result of some of the consumer education activities.

What Idea Means

It is suggested that factories, at least those making goods going to the consumer such as dry goods, furniture, automobiles, home equipment and such, invite in the public, seeking out especially women's clubs and school teachers and students. These visitors would be shown the raw materials, the manufacturing processes, testing, final checking, packaging, and shipping.

It is urged also that visitors be given leaflets showing how their interests are protected. The hosts might, it is further suggested, give out samples or provide special programs of interest to the visitors.

The idea is not, it is explained, simply to educate the consumer in the business of manufacturing, but rather to show why one can depend on the quality of what one buys, to give an insight into the problems of manufacturing so people can better appreciate why articles must be priced as they are. It would be direct advertising for each specific product or industry, it is admitted, but like most published advertising would have mutual value, it is claimed.

The Real Motive

The real motive behind the movement itself is to inspire a better understanding between the buyer and manufacturer, to counteract distrust and suspicion and lack of knowledge of what the makers of consumers goods are doing to make the best possible products at the lowest possible cost, it is held.

The story could be further told, it is suggested in the plan adopted by the Chamber of Commerce here and submitted to the national group in Washington, by presenting moving pictures, or still photos.

Those behind the movement say that it is in a sense a gesture to show the consumer that the manufacturer has nothing to hide, or, in case any of them have, to induce them to clean-house.

It is part of a larger movement that has lately been manifested in such things as a manufacturer's exhibit presented in Chicago recently by the Women's Advertising Club, and similar ventures in New York and Milwaukee.

It is indirectly allied also with a move in the advertising field to counteract what they claim to be unfavorable effects of the so-called consumer education movement.

DARE to be
DIFFERENT!

• Sometimes it's a good idea to splurge a bit. Like indulging your pet extravagance . . . or starting your meal with Black Bean Soup by Underwood. When you serve this rich, dark soup with a slice of lemon, you'll feel that you've arrived!

• Distinguished, too, is Underwood Purée Mongole, a blend of tomatoes and peas with julienned vegetables seasoned to perfection.

• If your dealer does not carry these soups, write to Wm. Underwood Co., 5 Walnut St., Watertown, Massachusetts.

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Rumania Wants Oil Cash From Italy

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 20 (AP)—A new Rumanian-Italian trade treaty scheduled to be signed tomorrow is reliably reported to provide for reduced Italian petroleum purchases and to require 50 per cent payment in free foreign currency.

Most Italian trade agreements are arranged on a barter basis.

The terms were described as a precedent which Rumania will cite in reopened economic negotiations with Germany.

Talk Russian Oil

BERLIN, March 20 (AP)—Russian oil was mentioned last night as an immediate reason for Russia and Italy to come together in a better understanding as a result of the Brenner Pass conference between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini March 18.

Russia always has had oil that Italy would like, but informed quarters said that Italy in the past never had been interested in contracting for it when the only feasible means of transport was through the Black Sea and the easily-closed Dardanelles.

Also Italy regarded the Soviet Union as an unpromising trade partner and an even worse political associate.

But Germany's new friendship with Russia, elimination of Poland as a buffer state, and the development of land transportation facilities have made Russian oil more accessible to Italy. German economic experts say there is, or soon will be, a secure land route for the transportation to Italy.

Ciano to Visit

BUDAPEST, March 20 (AP)—Hungary's close ties with Italy were emphasized last night by a Foreign Office statement that Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano is expected soon to visit Budapest.

Hungary's Premier, Count Paul Teleki, is en route to Rome to confer with Italian leaders. This new evidence of Italian-Hungarian understanding was seen by diplomatic observers as counterbalancing German influence in southeastern Europe.

Balkans Prepare

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 20 (AP)—Rumania and Turkey, spurred by fears of a Rome-Berlin-Moscow move to carve southeastern Europe up among themselves, pushed defense preparations today at top speed.

Apprehension in the two Balkan States was enhanced by the fact that many observers in this part of Europe interpreted the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Brennero as the forerunner of such an attempted division.

Reflecting Rumanian uneasiness was an order instituting air raid drills in all sections of the country.

Turkey also announced a decree extending the work day from nine to 12 hours in the interest of national defense.

Duce Calls Chief

ROME, March 20 (AP)—Premier Mussolini called Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Army Chief of Staff, into a conference today in which, according to a communiqué, they "examined certain problems concerning our military preparations."

At the same time Great Britain's reply to Italy's protest over the British sea blockade of Germany was handed to Foreign Minister Count Ciano today.

The protest, made March 3, charged that the blockade "seriously injured" Italy, and threatened rupture of British-Italian "economic and political relations." The protest complained against the entire system of contraband control as being illegal.

Britain's reply as a "full and detailed explanation of the Allies' methods of economic warfare."

The reply, a 10-page document, was understood to state that contraband control and stoppage of German exports is directed solely against Germany as "a legitimate method of warfare" and that "pains are taken to cause as little inconvenience as possible to neutrals."

Caskie Resigns From ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The White House announced March 20 the resignation of Marion M. Caskie of Alabama as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Caskie said he was leaving the Government service to become Vice-President of the Reynolds Metals Company with headquarters at Richmond, Va.

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British Liners Wait Start Of Mystery Trip

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—An officer aboard the British liner Queen Mary said today that the ship was awaiting additional crew men before sailing, and that the Mauretania was due to leave at midnight.

Both ships, wearing war skirts of gray, have been provisioned for long voyages and apparently are ready for use as troopships.

The officer, who asked that he not be named, said additional men to man the Queen Mary were en route to New York aboard the Lancastria, which sailed from England recently and stopped at Halifax.

Provisions Perishable

The perishable nature of the provisions loaded aboard and the smokestacks suggested imminent departure and the summer white uniforms taken on for the officers indicated the Queen Mary, at least, would take a southerly course, presumably through tropical waters for eventual arrival in Australia.

Crew members guessed that the $25,000,000 Queen Mary and the lesser but newer Mauretania would go first to Halifax for arming.

They believed that both then would head for Australia, the Mauretania probably by way of the Panama Canal and the Queen Mary, because her 80,000 tons are too much for the Canal, more circuitously.

The crews brought here from England speculated on the possibility that the Anzac troops from "down under" would be moved on the two liners to Canada by way of Vancouver, thence overland and across the Atlantic on a route to war already traveled by Dominion troops.

No Boston Overhaul

Washington sources, while declaring the ships would be given routine clearance as merchant ships, promptly squelched rumors that the Queen Mary might be laid up in Boston's great dry dock for overhaul before going into war service.

The Navy Department said it had received no request for such service in the dry dock it controls in Boston and expected none in view of the fact that arrangements must be made far in advance.

Sun Company Makes Low Bid on Tankers

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—The Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company of Chester, Pa., submitted the apparent low bid to the Maritime Commission today for the construction of six high-speed tankers.

In addition to Sun, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company of Newport News, Va., and the Bethlehem Steel Company submitted bids.

The Commission's 24-tanker program will be completed when a contract is let for the six tankers for which bids were received today. The Commission is conducting negotiations with various oil companies, but has not yet announced who will purchase these tankers.

Belgium Completes Frontier Tank Bars

BRUSSELS, March 20 (AP)—A barrier of steel tank traps 70 kilometers (43.75 miles) long forming a "practically unbreakable obstacle" to tanks and armored cars has been completed by the Belgian Army, the Defence Ministry announced today.

The barrier, containing 30,000 tons of camouflaged metal, crosses fields, woods, swamps, rivers, and railroads along a vital but unidentified sector of the Belgian frontier.

Don Leeks for St. David

© Fox

Cardiff Pupils Prepare Hats

Welshmen decorate their hats with leeks at the annual March celebration to commemorate the deeds of the patron of Wales

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The strange spectacle of scores of children and grown-ups parading around in "stovepipes," decorated with what appeared to be small onions, greeted visitors in the towns of Wales recently.

Back of this display is the ancient story that gives rise to an annual March celebration.

It is the story of St. David, patron of Wales, who drove out the Saxons 14 or 15 centuries ago, and whose legendary feats have fired the imagination of Welshmen ever since.

Back in the days when the Roman armies had just evacuated England, and such Roman ruins as London were scattered about here and there, St. David was said to have come to build his church in what is now Western Wales.

Feats of profound valor were attributed to him by biographers until today mere mention of his name among Welshmen conjures up visions of gallant comrades who "followed his green crest to conquest" over the Saxons.

St. David is said to have asked his followers to wear leeks—small onion-like vegetable familiar to Welsh tables—to distinguish them from the enemy.

Thus on the first of March special services and processions of Welsh organizations and charitable societies wearing leeks in their hats, commemorate the legend.

Few War Steel Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Now about all these "war orders" which were supposed to engulf the huge, sprawling Youngstown district steel plants as they did back in 1914, 1915, and 1916. . . .

Well, nearly six months of the European war has come and gone and the Youngstown district plants have yet to see the flood which apparently isn't forthcoming after all—and the steel magnates seem just as well satisfied.

In fact, a check-up of industrial plants failed to turn up a single one which has booked what might even remotely be classified as a "war order"—unless it was the mechanical rubber company which booked an order for some fire hose for the city of London.

"In fact," said one executive, "we're not wasting much sleep worrying about those war orders—or about putting out much effort to bring them our way. They're not all they're cracked up to be—and we're more concerned about domestic business."

The huge Youngstown mills, back in the World War days, were among the chief beneficiaries of French and British orders, making thousands of tons of shrapnel for the Allies' artillery, thousands of tons of sheets for shelters, and other steel products—all at premium prices—and they also paid premium prices for their imported raw materials such as tin, chrome ore, manganese.

But today these small steel executives are casting a skeptical eye at the value of these war orders, remembering that the big steel producing concern here that most eagerly sought out the premium orders back 23, 24 or 25 years ago went badly broke not long after the war, probably because it had invested too much money in equipment for filling those war orders that was worthless afterward, and because it neglected its domestic business.

Canceling of the Japanese trade treaty also has not had any apparent effect here either. The last order of any sort from Japan was one for about 50,000 tons of pig iron received by the Struthers Iron & Steel Company, a small merchant blast furnace company, three or four years ago.

Freight Puts Cost Up

Neither will shutting off scrap iron and steel exports to Japan have any effect on scrap prices in the Youngstown district, one of the Nation's most important scrap consuming areas.

This is because of high freight rates, the export scrap being gathered chiefly in the United States' seaport cities, while the inland steel centers consume scrap gathered or produced near by.

The steel executives point out that steel consumers overbought last fall in anticipation of higher prices which didn't come and now they are using up these excess inventories—which should be used up in three or four more weeks.

West's Police Heads Plan Nevada Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials will hold its annual meeting at Reno, Nev., Aug. 27-29. Program arrangements call for police exhibitions by units from Mexico, Vancouver, Portland, Seattle, Berkeley, and San Francisco, as well as Reno.

Carl C. Donaugh, United States Attorney of Portland, is President of the organization.

Businessmen Turn Critics of Painting

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Nine businessmen turned art critics to select 167 canvases to hang in the Philadelphia Art Alliance's national show beginning March 25.

The jurors made their selections at the rate of about four a minute from 1,200 pictures, submitted by artists of 24 Sattes. Among artists whose canvases were accepted were Jerry Farnsworth, North Truro, Mass.; Frederick J. Waugh, Kent, Conn., and Clarence Millet, New Orleans, La.

New Impetus for Trade In Anglo-Spanish Pact

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 20—Both the immediate commercial results and the long-range diplomatic consequences of the new Anglo-Spanish trade agreement have been received with satisfaction in both Madrid and here.

The new pact, as its official title of "Loan and Payments Agreement," indicates, deals specially with debts and trade financing, since the solution of these problems had been the main obstacles to Anglo-Spanish resumption of the fullest trade exchange following the Spanish Civil War.

Under existing European conditions the agreement may justifiably claim to be the starting point of normal relations between Gen. Francisco Franco and this country.

The agreement covers a wide range including an understanding regarding wartime exchanges between both countries. It liquidates the clearing agreement which operated at the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War. It brings up to date the general commercial relations established with the Spanish Republican Government and conforms them to the Franco Government's policy.

Removes Obstacles to Trade

Two great obstacles to Anglo-Spanish co-operation have now been removed. These were:

1 Absence of any agreement covering payments for current trade.

2. Absence of arrangements for payment of the considerable balances owing from Spain to Britain mainly before the Civil War.

These difficulties were the natural consequences of the Civil War which left Spain lacking from raw materials to re-establish shattered industries.

But to buy these raw materials Spain required foreign exchange. Yet being a poor country, it could not re-start its industries without first obtaining financial aid from abroad to tide over the period until the products of these same industries could be marketed.

When Anglo-Spanish negotiations opened on Nov. 14 in Madrid, debts due Britain amounted to £7,000,000. These debts were mainly for goods supplied Spain before the Civil War. Against this sum the Bank of England held about £2,000,000 which was awaiting transfer to Spain under the 1936 agreement.

Available for New Stuff

Under the new pact, this sum together with an additional £2,000,000 will be available for Spain to purchase goods and services, mainly shipping services, from Britain and other countries of the sterling bloc, as well as to pay an immediate "dividend" of 50 per cent on outstanding debts.

Repayment of interest on these debts starts immediately, but Spain will not begin to repay the capital until 1942, and then in 10 equal annual installments, for which the funds will come from sterling receipts paid into a sterling account established under the clearing agreement, according to Sir Andrew Duncan, President of the Board of Trade, in Parliament March 19.

The background of the agreement is the framework within which each country can buy from the other what it needs to the limit of available supplies and of its ability to pay.

A Britain at war also has the satisfaction of knowing where the proceeds of its purchases from Spain would go. For it would be absurd should they go to replenish German foreign exchange funds.

But this has been avoided through an arrangement whereby Spain has been granted the right by Britain to invest half of the sterling received from its export trade to Britain to the purchase of goods cultivated or manufactured outside Great Britain but within the sterling area.

Actually With Whole Bloc

In other words the present Anglo-Spanish agreement is not merely bilateral but multilateral between Spain and the sterling bloc countries.

Under this agreement Spain will get its tallow, wool, and wheat for New Zealand, cotton from Egypt, rubber and tin from Malaya, coal, coke, and tinplate from Britain, and should help towards again making Britain Spain's best customer.

The diplomatic implications of such an agreement need little comment for it is clear that this friendly Anglo-Spanish understanding carries its own significance as far as the Mediterranean situation is concerned, and it is noteworthy that authorative circles here recently expressed satisfaction at the position there.

Europe Intensifies Spy Hunt; British Reward Warship Tips

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Britain will pay rewards up to £1,000 for "accurate information" leading to the "capture or destruction of an enemy war vessel."

Other rewards offered March 16 to "nonservice personnel afloat or ashore" are £50 for information of movements of enemy warships including mine layers, £5 for position of mines, £1 for the first report of a mine washed ashore and £5 if it is "an especially interesting mine."

On the continent recent spy arrests have disclosed activity in major capitals. In Paris a former second lieutenant in the German Army, Karl Schmerer-Steinberg, was given a capital sentence March 15 by a military court on a charge of espionage. He is a native of Vienna and was arrested in Paris last July.

A few days earlier what was believed to be the first capital sentence for espionage handed down in France against a woman since the war began was imposed by a military court of Marseilles on Eugenie Lupz, a German.

In Rotterdam March 18 two men convicted of using a secret radio to transmit weather reports to Germany were given the maximum sentence of six years in prison. The weather reports were intended for use by the German Air Force.

Meanwhile increasing concern in the Netherlands over spy activities was seen when P. S. Gerbrandy, Minister of Justice, announced March 14 that a measure would be introduced in Parliament increasing the maximum penalty for espionage to 15 years imprisonment, the Netherlands wartime penalty.

Several espionage cases were pending in the courts at that time. A court in the Hague was asked the same day to impose sentence of 2½ years on G. W. F. Van Hoeven, formerly a high official in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and a sentence of one year on Mr. Van Hoeven's wife.

They are charged with supplying information to Germany on the position of Dutch ships and the nature of cargoes. Many Dutch ships have been sunk by undersea and air action in the North Sea, while plying between Netherlands and Allied ports.

Stockholm, an habitual rendezvous of espionage agents, recently witnessed the arrest of five persons, four German-born Swedish citizens, for espionage activities which the press described as serious and far-reaching. A physician to the German Legation in Stockholm, and a woman said to be residing in Sweden without permission were among those arrested.

A theory that there might be German spies among illegal Jewish immigrants entering Palestine was partially broken down by Malcolm MacDonald, British Colonial Secretary, recently. He declared that although strong suspicion in some cases had resulted in detention of suspects, an inquiry had not produced proof that spies were actually entering Palestine.

Busy in Holland

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Great Britain's new "spy price list," published March 16, which makes it worth £1,000 to provide accurate information leading to capture or destruction of a German war vessel, should be a cause of rejoicing to the furtive folk who infest neutral countries like the Netherlands, and a hard problem for the neutral governments.

That is because Holland, for instance, is said to be an admirable place to spot the movements of German naval craft, sandwiched as it is between the warring empires on the North Sea.

The Netherlands courts already are trying two of their countrymen for recording movements of German warships from the Dutch Frisian island of Ameland, at the mouth of Helgoland Bight, and passing on the information to the Allies. They are trying other persons, too, one of them a former government official, for reporting movements of English-bound Dutch ships to the Germans. A number of these ships have been sunk.

Likewise, there is reason to believe British aircraft and submarines have been guided by neutral-country spies to the patrol boats of German undersea and surface naval craft.

Amsterdam became alive with spies after the war started, and, despite the restrictions of widespread martial law and persistent spy-traps by the Government, they got around comparatively freely. They seemed to run all the way from members of the belligerent intelligence services to Dutch Nazis.

Out in the country all of the Netherlands strategic roads and dikes are dotted with sentry posts and, as early as last November, "foreign looking" motorists were stopped. It was not hard, however, to get by these sentries with a Dutch license plate, even on the well-guarded great dike across the top of the Yssel Lake (Zuider Zee), and to proceed east and north to Groningen or the Frisian Islands, adjacent to strategic German waters.

German ships going in and out of the naval base at Emden, across the narrow "ems" from the East Groningen coast, are said to even use Dutch territorial water at times.

A motorboat runs from the North Friesland coast of Holland to the Dutch island of Schiermonnikoog, most easterly of the Dutch Frisian Islands. Once in November the boat was reportedly full of soldiers, but no questions were asked of civilian passengers.

From Schiermonnikoog, a man with good field glasses might be able to see quite a bit, if there happened to be any German naval activity in the near-neighborhood. The island is sparsely populated.

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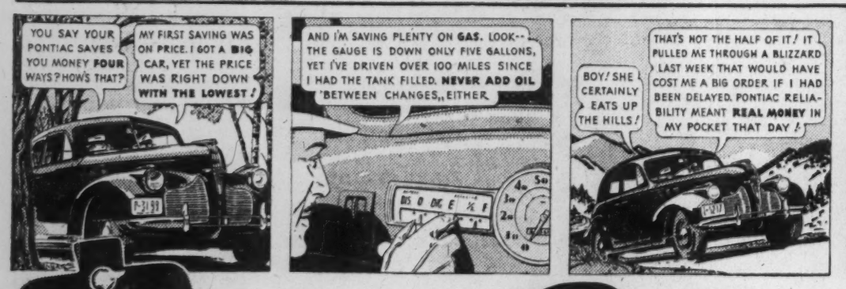
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AND I'M SAVING PLENTY ON GAS. LOOK--THE GAUGE IS DOWN ONLY FIVE GALLONS, YET I'VE DRIVEN OVER 100 MILES SINCE I HAD THE TANK FILLED. NEVER ADD OIL BETWEEN CHANGES, EITHER.
BOY! SHE CERTAINLY EATS UP THE HILLS!
THAT'S NOT THE HALF OF IT! IT PULLED ME THROUGH A BLIZZARD LAST WEEK THAT WOULD HAVE COST ME A BIG ORDER. IF I HAD BEEN DELAYED. PONTIAC RELIABILITY MEANT REAL MONEY IN MY POCKET THAT DAY!
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Air Strategy Stresses Mass Bombing Flights

By a Military Expert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

After a prolonged period of "marking time," the German raid at Scapa Flow over the week end, followed by the British bombing of Sylt give some indication of the air strategy that has been developed for future purposes in the war.

Most of the recent raids have been in the nature of necessary periodical reconnaissance flights of single ships, or small groups, which, if intercepted, have resulted in "dog fights."

But the air strategy proper today takes the form of mass flights—squadrons or more of bombers, supported by pursuit ships, probably met by equally large numbers of opposing airships. If interception is made, the air forces attack in mass for mutual support.

If individual ships get separated from their parent organization, due to causes beyond the control of the pilot, they may be forced to fight a lone fight, but these cases will be accidental and not planned.

The air fights of today, as we may soon witness them, will be between groups, or wings, or multiples of these formations.

Mass Air Battles

In contacts to date, bombers of both sides, when hard pressed, have used the evasive tactics of escaping in the clouds. If clouds are not available, the bombers fly low in compact formation, to limit the opportunity of attack from a vulnerable position, and to be able to bring concentrated fire to bear on the attackers from below.

The fighter airplanes are proving their superiority over bombers, but the increasing difficulty in hitting a vital spot is emphasizing the need for heavier guns—probably leading to the multi-cannon fighter.

Both sides in the European struggle feel that the "total" war is still before them. Both are straining resources to have numerical superiority in better performance planes.

Airplane research in all countries is not only striving for numerical superiority, but also for better armament, more speed, more refinements. One of these latter is the revival of the self-sealing or "bullet-proof" gas tank. This is nothing new—it began as a result of the last war. Between 1920 and 1938 more attention was paid to a tank that would withstand a serious crash without causing fire.

Protected Fuel Tank

Apparently, for this present war, all German military planes have protected fuel tanks which have proved remarkably effective, although at some sacrifice in weight. There is no metal in these tanks except for the flanged pipe connections. The inner container of the tank is made in the manner of a fiber suitcase of about 1-16 inch fiber, and is inclosed in an overcoat of gray buckskin ⅛ inch thick. Outside is a ⅛ inch layer of natural raw rubber which swells upon contact with gasoline from a bullet hole.

Crash-proof and bullet proof protection for tanks is now being provided by both Great Britain and France. This is turn is probably one of the reasons why we shall see the advent of the cannon in fighting aircraft. One hit from a cannon shell is almost certain to bring down an enemy airplane, wherever it may be hit.

Antiaircraft Guns

Thus the struggle continued between the airplane and antiaircraft artillery with its modern instruments of precise location, but in this duel the former still has the net advantage.

In the campaigns in China, Spain, Poland, and Finland, an unprecedented use of air power in the support of the armies in the field has been an outstanding feature of the operations.

Reports of bombing of civilians, cities, and towns are often read, and there will probably always be isolated forays of this sort, but the real strategic purpose of all air attacks on the "means of existence," that is, on areas removed from the real theater of war, has been, and will continue to be, to exert direct action against the hostile combined economic organization; centers of production, transports, supplies, and to extend its operations to include means of mobilization and concentration, and the supply of both land and naval forces.

Mass air attacks merely to intimidate civil populations would prove too costly and too barren of results to be attempted by one first-class power against another, and are not likely to be included in normal strategic plans.

Military Operations

However, it is not enough that the air strategy may be successful in damaging the national economy of the enemy, or that adequate immunity is given to the industrial and economic organization on which the army depends. Air superiority must be made apparent in the comparatively local zone of military operations as well.

In every theater of military operation there are, from rear to front, the following:

1. Bases, where supplies of every description are stored;
2. Lines of communication from these bases, over which the supplies and replacement are carried to the troops;
3. These troops themselves, in front areas.

All three of these form the target for enemy air forces. This has been demonstrated in the Finnish war, where objectives of the reinforced Finnish bomber squadrons were Baltic Port and Kuusikko, two air bases which Russia acquired from Estonia, and from which most of the raids on southern Finland started.

Kronstadt, the Russian naval base near Leningrad, was also bombed.

Russian Lines Bombed

Harassing bombing was also maintained on the Russian lines of communications. The Russians made repeated attacks on important railheads, especially Kemi, and sporadic attacks on military objectives in Finland.

Some Russian troops, isolated from their main bodies and supplies, were provisioned from the air.

In northern Finland, Finnish and Russian airmen alike suffered from the vagaries of their compasses, which, under the influence of polar magnetic disturbances, are reported almost useless as aids to navigation. This may explain why so many Russian bombers were found wrecked in different parts of Finland.

In the west British reports indicate that the German Aircraft constructors have developed new types of airplanes, as have all the Great Powers. The Junker Ju 88K is a high-speed bomber, and the Messerschmitt Me 110 is a two-motored fighter. The very latest German types are the Dornier Do 29, a smaller plane than the Me 110, but of higher speed; and the Focke-Wulf FW25 198, a single motor single-scater pusher fighter.

This last is reported to have a speed of almost 400 miles an hour. All four of these planes will probably bother the Allies in the spring of this year, but the English believe that none of them show outstanding advances or are likely to prove superior to their newest types in the same category.

Travel in U. S. Urged for British

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Englishmen should travel in the United States as a matter of education, according to Eric G. Underwood, London barrister, who is a visitor in this city.

The British know too little about the United States, the Englishman said. Before the last war started there were 38 American newspaper correspondents covering London, and just 7 British correspondents stationed in New York to cover the whole of the United States. Only two of the present Cabinet Ministers have visited this country, Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, Mr. Underwood said.

Mr. Underwood is keenly interested in promoting international friendships, particularly between Britain and the United States. His long "Who's Who" record starts with the day he received first class honors in medieval and modern languages and literature at Oxford, brings him through the World War, and lists his many efforts to promote better international relations.

The vast difference between American and British journalism, the former vital and colorful, the latter abstract and sometimes flat, must be due, he thinks, to the difference in libel laws in the two countries.

In Britain, he said, newspapers are careful to wrap up their stories so there's no chance of an ever-impending libel suit. But here, he points out, American writers call a spade a spade. While he does not entirely approve too great freedom of speech, he does believe American writing is more forceful because of it. The peak of free speech is reached in the French press, he said.

Monterey County Crops Show Gain for Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—With field crops leading in the increase, Monterey County agricultural enterprises produced $17,454,348 worth of commodities during 1939—a gain of $818,266 over the $16,636,082 total for 1938—according to the annual crop report released here by County farm officials.

Radio Expert

© BBC

Gerald Cock

New British Broadcasting Corporation representative for North America

British Radio Gets New Agent For No. America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that Mr. Gerald Cock has been appointed its North American Representative in the place of Mr. Felix Greene who would normally have returned to England last autumn, but who stayed on owing to the outbreak of war.

Mr. Cock's appointment is for a limited period and he will be concerned with the maintaining of the B. B. C.'s happy relations with the great American broadcasting organizations. It will be part of his duties to obtain important programs from the U. S. A. for British listeners, including such as those by Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, and other items which reflect American life and thought.

Mr. Cock, who is the B. B. C.'s Director of Television, lived for some years in America—in New York and in the mining districts of Utah, and for a time he was the managing director of a film company and was actually the owner of a ranch in Hollywood. He revisited New York last spring to see the inauguration of television in the United States. The wartime suspension of the television service has made it possible for him to succeed Mr. Greene as the B. B. C.'s representative in New York.

Before his television appointment Mr. Cock was the B. B. C.'s first Director of Outside Broadcasts. In this capacity he organized broadcasts from outside the studios ranging from dance music and sports commentaries to ceremonial broadcasts. He was personally responsible for organizing all King George V's broadcasts.

Appeal Takes Shoes Off Feet of Audience

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 20 (AP)—A civic club luncheon audience, touched by a plea for aid for the needy, walked barefooted from a downtown hotel.

Forrest Warren, newspaperman, told of his paper's shoe fund. Someone proposed that all present donate the shoes they were wearing. The footwear was heaped in front of Mr. Warren, along with cash.

Canada Shows War Shortage Of Raw Wool

MONTREAL—A shortage in raw wool in Canda is revealed in recent large-scale purchases of South American wool under a Federal Government temporary duty waiver.

Rapid expansion of Canada's wool industry under the impetus of mounting wartime orders was seen in a 3,000,000 pound order of South American wool.

Large quantities of this wool had been held in bond in Boston, and much has been diverted to Canadian channels. Orders placed direct with Buenos Aires and Montevideo have been guaranteed February shipments, with delivery scheduled about the middle of March. The duty waiver expires April 30.

South Australian wool has also arrived in Canada, which with the South American shipments have to a large extent relieved the Canadian shortage. But there is still a shortage of fine wool tops from England used for the making of better quality serges. This shortage is chiefly reflected in difficulties concerning fall goods, preventing forward trading in clothing, chiefly suits for the domestic trade.

The War Supply Board has ordered 2,225,000 yards of uniform cloth, which sells at an average of $2 a yard. Other orders recently given include 350,000 blankets, 1,200,000 pairs of socks, 100,000 sweater jackets for the Air Force, 100,000 comforter caps, 40,000 sweaters, and 300,000 sets of underwear. There have also been large orders for the naval forces.

U. S. Purchases Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Africa—From being one of the smallest of South Africa's wool customers, the United States has become the biggest individual buyer, according to commercial statistics published here recently.

During the period July to December, 1931, United States purchases of South African clips amounted to little more than 1,000 bales of grease wool and 77 bales of scoured. In the corresponding period for 1939, with the Australian market closed, American purchases in this country skyrocketd and shipments to the United States totaled 40,042 bales of grease wool. This is almost three times as much as the next biggest buyer at the moment, Japan.

The United States is buying as much as 65 times the amount of scoured wool shipped to its shores in the last six months of 1938 and the amount of scoured wool bought, just short of 5,000 bales, is 2,000 bales more than the United Kingdom, which ranks second on the list in the order of importance.

British Contracts for Wool Cause Worry in Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — The revolution effected in the world's wool trade through the action of Britain in buying up practically the whole of the wool clip of Australia and New Zealand and a large proportion of that of South Africa, for the duration of the war, has been felt in all the great buyer countries. The dominions themselves are showing some uneasiness at seeing their normal customers, such as the United States and Japan try to make up their wool supplies in other ways.

The latest official estimate for the 1939-40 wool clip for Australia is 3,371,500 bales, which at the British Government's price of 13.4375 pence a pound, should bring nearly £59,000,000 to the Australian wool men, as against £42,000,000 received in the open market last year.

The situation has eased somewhat, however, because the control in Britain, with its close scheme of rationing, and with the labor shortage consequent upon the war, has resulted in a lesser volume of wool moving from Australia to England than a year ago. This state of affiars has left about 22,500,000 pounds of the last clip available for shipment to America at prices ranging from 90 cents to $1.02 a pound. Whether British demands will continue to allow of the Australians continuing to cater for their customers on the world market remains to be seen.

Sydney experts estimate that Britain now has control of 42 per cent of the world's annual wool clip. its transactions embracing most of the production of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The Australian and South African clips comprise 75 per cent of the world supplies of merino wool. The United States grows about 70 per cent of the balance of merino produced, and the whole of it is required for its own use.

Wool for Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, under the chairmanship of H. B. McKinnon, announced recently the completion of arrangements whereby Canada's entire requirements of wools for military purposes up to Sept. 10, 1940, will be forthcoming from the United Kingdom wool control.

Details have been worked out between the United Kingdom controller and the Canadian Wool Administrator, David C. Dick, whose certificate as to its intended use will continue to be required in connection with all wool imported for military purposes.

Up to the present the releases to Canada, while sufficient to meet military contract needs, have been on a day-to-day basis.

In addition, the Board announced that arrangements now entered into with the United Kingdom control guarantee until next September a larger and more regular supply of crossbred wools for civilian purposes.

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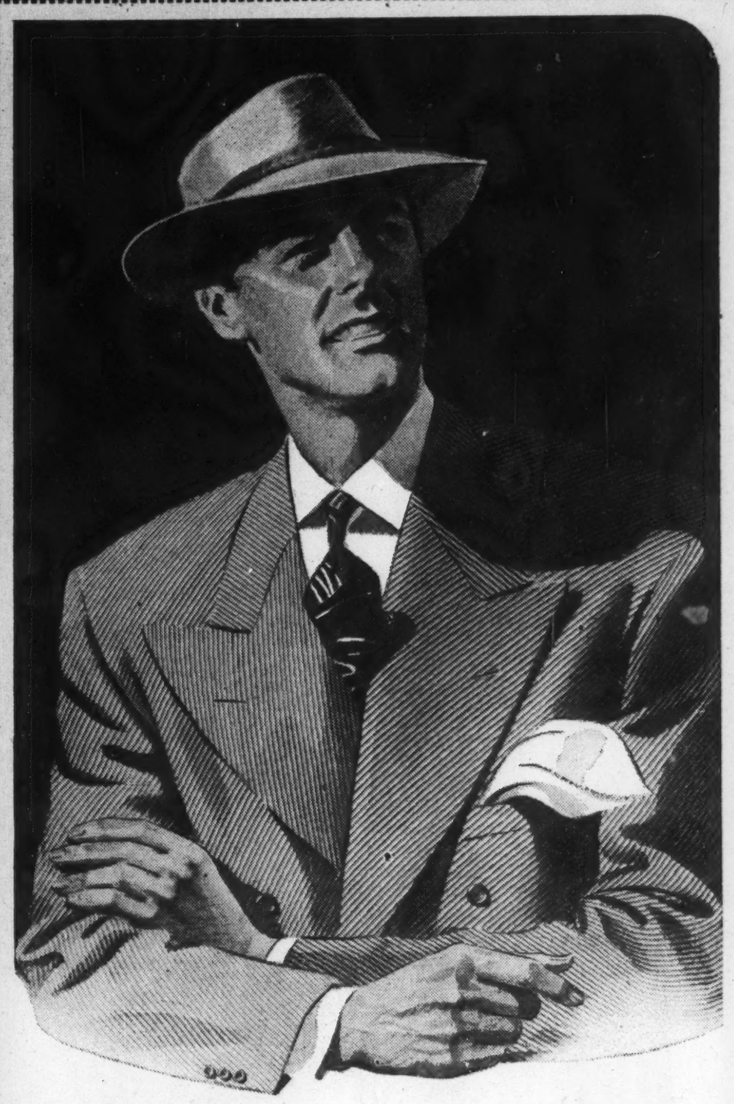

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Finns Plan Model Cities And Homes for 500,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Reconstruction of Finland's cities and public institutions and the speedy erection of dwellings for 500,000 evacuees received wide public attention here today as Finnish notables and their American friends discussed the problem.

Plans to build model cities on the ruins of thin devastated centers are already under way, according to Alvar Aalto, leading Finnish architect, who will return to Finland soon to participate in "one of the largest rebuilding actions ever done in the world," after bringing up-to-date the Finnish exhibit at the World's Fair.

The proved power of Finland in war and peace will be the theme of the World's Fair exhibit, Mr. Aalto said.

Move to Rebuild Churches

A plea for American aid toward Finland's reconstruction by the Rev. Dr. Simon Federbusch, Chief Rabbi of Finland, who arrived here a few days ago, coincided with the organization here of the "National Christian Action to Rebuild the Churches of Finland."

The group was formed by Protestant ministers of Scandinavian-American churches, who will conduct a fund-raising drive under the supervision of the Rev. C. J. Burn, pastor of the Norwegian Evangelical Church, and the Rev. Gudeon Olson, pastor of the Bethlehem Swedish Luthern Church in Brooklyn.

Mr. Aalto said the program of Finnish reconstruction already included the building of four entirely new towns, research institutions to take the place of the Technical Academy in Helsingfors and others which were completely devastated, and a housing program for 500,000 homeless Finns, to be completed by autumn.

He saw the task of reconstruction as a unique opportunity for Finland to serve as a laboratory for civic planning which designers, architects, and engineers of all nations could study.

"I hope we can organize this rebuilding as a good example of new kind of towns, new kind of cities," he said. "I think we can do it so that even other nations can study and examine them with profit.

"It is my personal wish to make my country a laboratory of good city building," he added.

Finns Are Good Builders

Mr. Aalto was confident that Finland would progress, because the war had not shattered its defenses and because his countrymen were good builders.

"I think the peace with Russia will last," he said, "mainly because the Army is strong and completely unbroken. That is one of the best guarantees. The Finns are a nation of builders. We will probably have to build and fight at the same time."

Bridge to Finland

Two hundred and fifty leading women's clubs of the metropolitan area have mobilized for a "Bridge to Finland" benefit to be held on the roof of the Biltmore Hotel, Friday afternoon, March 29.

Tickets for the benefit may be had at headquarters of the Finnish Relief Fund, 420 Lexington Avenue, the Biltmore Hotel, and from Mrs. Struges S. Dunham, 200 West Eighty-sixth Street.

Mrs. Katheryn Ford, First Director of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. William L. Divine, President of the Daughters of Ohio in New York, in charge of the event, have announced that the names of all participating organizations will be inscribed on an "honor roll" to be sent to Lotta Svard, the women's organization in Finland, together with a large part of the proceeds. The Biltmore Hotel has donated the roof for the event.

Japanese Take Steps to Hold What They Have

New strategy seems to be in short forays followed by quick retreat to established bases.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese strategists who favor digging in to hold what they have in China appear to be winning out over more ambitious officers who want complete victory.

In actions widely scattered from south to north, Japanese troops are pursuing a new technique of rushing out to administer swift blows, and then retreating at once to established bases.

In at least once instance the Japanese stated their latest tactical trend. North of Canton in the Swatow area, they fought three days, then withdrew. An official statement explained there was "no intention to occupy territory or to expand the zone of hostilities, but merely to deal the Chinese a crushing blow."

Almost identical strategy marked engagements far to the northwest, in Inner Mongolia, Chinese reoccupied Wuyuan. Japanese insisted they had merely withdraw to their base at Paotow after a successful sortie to smash a Chinese concentration.

Has to Bolster Home Front

On the home front, Japan finds it necessary to restate the China war aims and counter an unfavorable public reaction to a peace move launched in the Diet by Takao Saito on Feb. 2. Mr. Saito demanded an end of the China war. To offset this, all schools, organizations, and governmental bureaus are to receive a War Office statement repeating the slogan of a "holy war" in China.

The Nationalist Government of China digs in with more determination as Japan shows signs of halting without complete conquest. Chungking, the Chinese Provisional Capital, shows no signs of accepting the peace bid put forth by the invading army on Feb. 14.

The wording of that proclamation is significant in view of later moves. Japan, it said, has "won sufficient areas in China for establishment of the new order in East Asia."

Following admission in the Diet by Gen. Shunroku Hata, War Minister, that 100,000 Japanese had been killed in China, Premier Mistumasa Yonai foreshadowed a long war. He asked for extensive economic preparations.

War Slaves of Chinese?

The Army informed the Lower House Feb. 12 it was considering bringing Chinese war prisoners to Japan as laborers.

China's economic advisers recommend a new "Great Wall" of economic vigilance across North China. It would seem to prevent Japan from profiting in China's trade. Chinese breakers of the "wall" will be blacklisted.

The first attempt to place an army at the disposal of Wang Ching-wei, former Chinese Premier who is preparing a central puppet government at Nanking, met with failure. Landed in Fukien Province from an undisclosed starting point, the army soon broke into mutiny, according to Chinese sources.

In support of their contention that the invasion has reached a stalemate and will eventually turn into a retreat to the sea, Chinese report disorderly Japanese withdrawals and loss of material at several points.

Meanwhile, Japan faced renewed friction with Soviet Russia. A border clash developed on the Island of Sakhalin. Japan owns the southern portion, and Russia the northern. For several weeks the situation has been tense. Tokyo has twice protested armed clashes, in which several casualties occurred.

Both Sides Prepare

Reports circulated, but without clear substantiation, of incidents along the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border. Both sides were reported in Peiping to be reinforcing their positions in the Nomonhan Hill area. Return of open weather has brought fighting with it every year since 1935. There has been no success in efforts to patch up a boundary after the truce of last September.

In Suiyuan Province, Inner Mongolia, Chinese poured into territory evacuated by Japanese. Rout of 50,000 defenders and the capture of Wuyuan had been claimed by Japan the week before.

Far to the south in Kwangsi, the Japanese still hold strategic Nanning. Chinese reported driving to within a few miles of the city after one of the war's major engagements. Japanese were reported moving toward the sea. The absence of decisive action leaves Kwangsi little changed from its situation before the Chinese counter-attack.

Japanese pushed south and west from Nanning with patrols up to 2,000 strong, intent on snipping China's last hold on sources of supply from French Indo-China. Bombings of the French-owned Haiphong-Yunnan Railway continued, despite French and American protests.

A Japanese enveloping movement March 17 near Nanning is claimed to have surrounded several thousand Chinese along the road from Yamchow in French Indo-China to Nanning.

Dispatches from Chunking, Provisional Chinese Capital, report the sending of strong reinforcements into the Chungshan district, south of Canton, in an effort to dislodge the Japanese who moved in March 8.

Further encroachments on foreign spheres of interest came when Japanese troops engaged in the Chungshan operation pressed to the border of Macao, Portuguese colony. Macao depends for its supplies on a mile-wide peninsula now dominated by Japanese.

The invaders began to dig in, reversing their procedure of last fall when they temporarily occupied Chungshan and left with a warning that they would return if Chinese used the region for subversive activities.

Chinese Victory Reported

In a daring night attack, Chinese claimed to have reoccupied the Kwangtung Province city of Tenghai, taken by Japanese five months ago.

Fighting in Central China amounted to little in the period under review, and resulted in no significant change of the lines. Japanese staged an attack on Ningpo, lucrative port 100 miles south of Shanghai. Since Japan profits from Ningpo trade, the attack was little more than a gesture.

The Central News Agency—Chinese—reported the blowing up of a Japanese ammunition dump at Tsiaotso, railway and coal center in Honan Province, as well as reoccupation of the town.

On the Yangtze River, China claimed the shelling and damaging of four Japanese warships in a flotilla of six near Kiukiang. The invaders scornfuly denied reports that a Japanese destroyer had been sunk by a mine Feb. 24 on the Yangtze.

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Points in Sino-Japanese War

Japan Admits China Has Big Army in North

NANKING, China, March 20 (AP)—Nanking will be the capital and the Chinese Nationalist Flag the symbol of the Japanese-sponsored "Central Government of China" upon its scheduled inauguration on March 30, foreign correspondents were told today by Wang Ching-wei, chief-designate of the new regime.

Mr. Wang's followers regard adoption of the "white sun, blue sky, red background" Nationalist Flag as bolstering the regime's contention that it is the legitimate successor to the Chinese Government, now in Chungking, and that it is recognized by all countries except Japan.

Mr. Wang's supporters said foreign governments may carry on relations with the new regime without the necessity of formal recognition. However, "if certain powers consider us non-existent they will be non-existent for us."

PEIPING, China, March 20 (AP)—There are still more than a million regular Chinese troops in North China, admits a survey prepared by Japanese Army headquarters here and published in a Japanese-sponsored daily newspaper.

After two and one-half years of fighting, this survey throws much light on the Japanese Army's own press reports during that period.

Since the war began on July 7, 1937, few engagements have been fought where the Japanese did not report the Chinese forces to have been "routed," "given a stunning blow," or, most frequently, "wiped out" or "annihilated."

Now, after two and a half years of this journalistic annihilation, the Army calmly reports that there is still a cool million of these regulars who escaped. It further states they are all commanded by Gen. Cheng Chien, whom the Army reported killed during a bombing of Sianfu in 1938.

The Army does not point it out, naturally, but a glance at the map of North China shows that the vast majority of these Chinese troops are operating behind and between the Japanese lines.

They are made up, according to the survey, of (1) Chiang Kai-shek's Central Government troops; (2) former provincial troops, and (3) Chinese Communist forces.

Hull Asks for Cromwell Speech

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, directed James H. R. Cromwell, the Minister to Canada, today to send him at once an official version of Mr. Cromwell's Toronto speech praising Anglo-French war aims and criticizing Germany.

To make sure there is no delay Mr. Hull also asked the American Legation in Ottawa to forward a copy, since Mr. Cromwell is on a visit to his New Jersey home and might not have one with him.

Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said they believed Mr. Cromwell had overstepped the bounds of diplomatic restraint and there was some talk of demanding his recall.

Mr. Hull's request for copies of the speech was of significance since the State Department usually waits for the envoy who makes a speech to send it in.

Representative Martin L. Sweeney, (D), of Ohio, demanded an investigation and possible recall of "our playboy Minister to Canada" and Representative Hamilton Fish, (Republican) of New York, requested information on whether Mr. Cromwell was expressing the views of President Roosevelt.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., (Progressive) of Wisconsin, said he thought Mr. Cromwell had "stepped outside his duties as a minister," adding that declarations on questions of foreign policy should rest with the Executive and Congress.

Agreeing with Senator La Follette, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, said:

"If he was expressing his private opinion, it might be all right, but I hardly think it is within the functions of a minister to express the opinions for the Nation unless he is instructed to do so by his Government."

Previously Senator Bennett Champ Clark, (D) of Montana, had said that Mr. Cromwell ought to be recalled for his assertion that the Allies were fighting for "the perpetuation of individual liberty and freedom" and for charging that Germany "frankly and openly seeks to destroy" the institutions on which democratic government has been built.

Senator Claude Pepper, (D) of Florida, said he "doubted" that Mr. Cromwell should have made the statement but that he was "very glad that he did it." Senator Pepper added:

"It's what everybody knows."

SOMERVILLE, N. J., March 20 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, said today he had no comment on a proposal he be recalled because of his criticism of American isolationists and denunciation of Germany in a speech at Toronto.

Scandinavia to Defy Reds on Defense Pact?

STOCKHOLM, March 20 (AP)—Intimations that a suggested defensive pact among Finland, Sweden, and Norway may be pressed despite Soviet Russia's declaration that it would be aimed at the U. S. S. R. came today from official Scandinavian quarters.

"The Soviet view appears founded on a misunderstanding," said Christian Gunther, Swedish Foreign Minister.

"The suggested alliance could not be other than a purely defensive arrangement in which the three countries would provide common resistance to any attack."

In Oslo, Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, confined his comment to a statement that no negotiations on the pact had been started and that Moscow apparently was in error on this point.

In Helsingfors, Vaeino Tanner, Finnish Foreign Minister, reiterated previous statements to the effect that the suggested alliance would "not be directed against any specific state" but would be designed to "keep northern states' neutrality intact against any aggressor, no matter who he may be."

One reaction among informed circles was that the Soviet stand might force the three Scandinavian neighbors to conclude a secret defensive agreement, to become formally operative only in the event of an attack.

The Oslo newspaper Dagbladet, on the other hand, took the view: "We have always warned against the suggested defense pact and we now expect that all discussions about such a pact will stop."

Russia Objects

MOSCOW, March 20 (AP)—Soviet Russia will oppose any defensive alliance among Scandinavian States and Finland on the ground that it would be "aimed at the U. S. S. R." and in conflict with the Russian-Finnish peace treaty.

The official Russian news agency, Tass, announced that it was authorized to publish this as the Russian Government's position.

"The foreign press alleges that negotiations are going on among Finland, Sweden, and Norway on conclusion of a so-called 'defensive alliance' for the purpose of military protection of the frontiers of Finland," said the announcement.

"It is also alleged that the Soviet Union does not object to such a 'defensive alliance' among Finland, Sweden, and Norway.

Tass Issues Denial

"Tass is authorized to state that these reports on the attitude of the Soviet Union do not correspond to the facts."

Tass added that statements in the Norwegian Parliament had made it clear that such a combination "would be aimed against the U. S. S. R. and would directly contradict the (Finnish-Russian) peace treaty."

Article 3 of the March 12 Treaty of Moscow, which ended 3½ months of war between Finland and Russia, binds each party not to conclude an alliance or join any coalition against the other.

[Some Finnish and Scandinavian quarters had held that a defensive alliance, if not directed specifically, against the Soviet Union would not be barred by this article.]

Treaty Ratified

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, guiding body of the Russian Parliament, has followed the Finnish Parliament's ratification of the Treaty with its own formal approval. Two Finnish representatives, Juhu Paasikivi and Vaeino Voionmaa, had arrived by plane a short while before for the exchange of ratification instruments.

The Treaty of Moscow, exacting territory containing most of Finland's defense bulwarks as the price of peace, engendered widespread belief in Scandinavia that what was left of Finland might go the way of what was left of Czechoslovakia after Munich.

[Germany won the Czechoslovak Sudetenland at the Munich Partition Sept. 29, 1938, and then dissolved the reduced Republic on March 15, 1939, with occupation and establishment of a protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia.]

Swedes' moreover, were concerned over the proximity of the Russian naval base at Hangoe, provided for in the Treaty, and the provision for a trans-Finland railway connection for Soviet Russia.

Assurances for Moscow

This week, however, Sweden disclosed that it had received assurances that Russia has no further territorial ambitions in Scandinavia.

Signing of the Treaty of Moscow was followed at once with widespread discussion of a possible defensive alliance among Finland, Sweden, and Norway to guarantee Finland's reduced borders and guard against any threat to the others.

Finland's President, Kyosti Kallio, said such a step was an "inescapable necessity."

That was last March 14, the day after embattled Red and Finnish armies ceased firing, and the response from the Swedish and Norwegian Foreign Offices was that they were ready to discuss "the possibility of a defensive alliance."

Since then few references have been made to the plan.

Gandhi Delays 'Freedom' Drive

RAMGARH, India, March 20 (AP)—Mohandas K Gandhi closed the All-India Nationalist Congress today with a plea to sympathizers of the independence movement to unite behind his leadership and to prepare for speedup in the freedom campaign.

"Trust me," he appealed.

Mr. Gandhi has insisted that civil disobedience to the British authorities be delayed until independence organizations have been disciplined to refrain from violence.

A drenching rain reduced an audience of an expected 100,000 to less than 10,000.

Mr. Gandhi said bluntly that the Congress was not yet ready for a civil disobedience campaign, as he virtually repeated his speech of Monday when the Congress rejected dominion status for India—"or any other status within the Imperial structure."

BOMBAY (AP)—A group of Khaksars, an outlawed Indian native military organization pledged to promote the Moslem faith, defied in Lahore March 19 a government ban on parades, and in a street riot that followed 23 members of the group and two policemen were killed.

Thirty-nine other persons, including the senior and deputy superintendents of the Lahore police, were injured.

Inayatullah Khan, leader of the sect, and 100 others were arrested today as a sequel to the clash.

Uprising Meetings In Eire Are Banned

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, March 20 (AP)—All meetings and processions that might be planned in commemoration of Ireland's 1916 Easter uprising were banned for one week today.

DUBLIN, March 20 (AP)—Irish troops and police made large-scale raids yesterday on places believed to be centers of activity of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. Arrests were made but the number was not disclosed.

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Washington Sideglances

Another kind of Hatch Act, one Congressmen favor—An historic dress for casual wear; page a museum director—Consistency when it is best forgotten—Run has Mrs. Taft on run.

By The Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Another Hatch Act: The United States Bureau of Fisheries is getting ready to hatch out a batch of young fish to help Congressmen with their 1940 re-election campaigns.

The day of free seeds is past, but there are still plenty of free Government fish to help Congressmen out with their vote-getting.

Word has gone out that the Bureau expects to have not less than 960,000,000 young game fish available for distribution shortly, to those who have their applications signed by a Senator or Representative.

Famous Dress: When Mrs. Roosevelt walked into her press conference this week newspaperwomen recognized the blue wool dress she was wearing as the one given her by the woolgrowers to greet King George and Queen Elizabeth last June.

Yes, she admitted, she had been wearing it frequently of late.

Up spoke a reporter, "Almost seems a pity," she told the President's wife, "to wear such a historic dress so casually."

Overdone: Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, was expounding to the Senate the other day on his aversion to consistency in political action. He had just finished referring to consistency as "Public Enemy No. 1."

"As I understand it," put in Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, "the Senator takes the position that while consistency is a jewel, too much jewelry is vulgar."

Human Touch: Mrs. Robert A. Taft is having a hard time to live down a reputation that she is the candidate's wife who always has a "run" in her hose.

The way that story spread around was this: During her husband's Senatorial campaign, Mrs. Taft was appearing on the same platform with him one day. He spoke first because he had to catch a train. When it was her turn, she confided to her audience of women, "There are two things which make me the most miserable woman in the world. My husband has just told a story on which my entire speech was based. And I have just discovered a run in my stocking." The audience roared.

It was a good joke then, but Mrs. Taft didn't realize how her remarks would haunt her through her future political activity.

Know Him? The Department of Labor, which is just now resuming the exchange of labor statistics with the new Spanish Government received a letter recently addressed to "Mr. Sincerely Yours," Department of Labor, Washington.

Lady Bountiful: No one will ever know just how much money Mrs. Roosevelt has given to charity since coming to the White House, for the simple reason that she doesn't know herself.

At present none of her earnings—either from her "My Day" newspaper column or her semi-annual lecture tours—go direct to charity but she is continually doling out funds for causes she considers worthy. Latest checks: one for $4.90 to cover gas for trucks used in transporting American Youth Congress delegates from Fort Myer Army barracks to their Washington convention, another for adding to her "adopted" Spanish and Chinese refugees a Philadelphia slum child.

Cadillac Hotel in N. Y. Due for Razing May 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 20—Another landmark out of New York City's past, the Cadillac Hotel, erected on Forty-third Street in 1883 when that district was the center of the carriage-building trade and was considered "way uptown," is slated for demolition, its was learned today. Actual work of razing the building will not begin until May 1, however, when the last leases in the building expire, it was said.

The hotel, an eight and 12-story structure in two sections, was once the favorite family hostelry for many persons well-known in theatrical and business circles. James O'Neill lived in the Cadillac about the time he was playing his biggest hit, "Count of Monte Cristo," and his son, Eugene, now an eminent playwright, is said to have been born in the hotel.

'That Color'll Catch 'em, I Betcha!'

Chicago Pictures

On the Road to Good Citizenship

Patsy Brandolina painting a garden ornament in craft room of one of the Boys' Clubs of the Union League Foundation of Chicago

Chicago Group Finds Million Spent on Boys Well Expended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"It's the biggest million we ever spent," declared Elliott Donnelley, newly elected President of the Union League Foundation for Boys' Club, who summed up just 20 years of character-building work done in two of Chicago's underprivileged areas. To be exact, the Union Leaguers donated just $1,080,000 for this work with the boys, he said.

Starting on its third decade of club work for these urchins of the pavements, the Union League, a men's civic organization, looks back for a moment to visualize the 30,000 individual lads influenced by the club who have moved on from being just "boys of the streets" to citizens of the community. The League finds that the 20 years did not change the poverty stricken area, but did much for youth growing up there.

When the Union League Foundation bought the old "Bucket of Blood" saloon at a chosen corner on the West Side, the neighborhood was both tough and poor, Mr. Donnelley said. Today, he claims it is merely poor.

"The transformation is slow," he declared, "but we have proved that it can be sure and definite. We are now working with the second generation of boys. Some of our present members are sons of the boys who used to frequent our first club house."

Have 5,300 Boys

E. T. Wilkes, who was recently re-elected Managing Director of the two clubs reported that they now have a total membership of 5,300 boys who slip into the buildings for a game of checkers with their pals, for an hour or two in the craft room painting and carving, for an evening with magazines or books.

"It costs only $6.34 a year to keep one of these boys off the street and busy at some constructive work or play," declared Mr. Wilkes in his annual report. "Give the boy the normal activities that he craves and there will be less occasion for him to do abnormal and harmful things. When a boy spends his time playing games, swimming, or working at some craft, he will not be throwing rocks at street lamps or school windows, he pointed out.

As against the $6.34 it costs to keep a boy occupied at the club, Mr. Wilkes contrasted the money it takes when the boy becomes destructive to property, is arrested a dozen times and finally sent to jail for 10 years or life.

Through the unique system of operation and the use of much volunteer and "home-grown" talent, the boys' clubs have been able to carry on in spite of curtailed income and hard times over the depression, Mr. Wilkes told the members of the League. Much of the donations goes directly into the service for the boys themselves. Small salaries are paid to older boys who are still a part of the club's life and work, he said. But many young men volunteer their services and come down to the club one day or evening a week.

Done Fine Work

"These home-grown leaders have done a fine work," he said.

Just what a club does for the boys in terms of character building is something difficult to tabulate and audit, Mr. Wilkes who is a veteran worker with boys, declared. "So much of the results are intangible and spiritual in nature," he commented.

The League is now looking to the boys summer camp near Salem, Wis. Here city boys get their first long hike into real country, sit for the first time under huge trees on green grass, and have their first whiff of country air at dawn. It cost $12.50 Mr. Donnelley said, to give two weeks of this camp life to a single boy.

Milk Trade Assails Interstate Barriers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—While thousands of children are suffering from a lack of adequate supplies of milk, interstate trade barriers are restricting consumption and raising prices, Dr. Harrison A. Ruehe, head of the Dairy Department at the University of Illinois, testified today before the Temporary National Economic Committee hearings on trade barriers.

Speaking as representative of the Dairy Industry Committee, Dr. Ruhe said solution of the problem can be accomplished not by more laws but by co-operation of State, County, and municipal authorities.

Milk is a big industry, said Dr. Ruehe. More than one-fourth of the food consumed by the average American is milk or milk products. Yet into the distribution of these products have come severe barriers, many of them masked as sanitary regulations, although political in purpose. The Federal Government itself, he said, set up a trade barrier in the 1937 Marketing Act, providing milk marketing orders.

Discrimination Charged

"A farmer seeking to enter the market under the Act," he said, "is discriminated against in the price which he is to receive for his product even though it is of the same quality."

State and local sanitary regulations are frequently issued, he continued. He cited a restrictive Pennsylvania regulation controlling imports of dairy products from outside the State.

Dr. Ruehe said Pennsylvania recently threatened to bar West Virginia milk from the State. Citing this as an "instance of arbitrary exercise of authority," he said West Virginia officials threatened a counter-boycott and showed they imported more dairy products from Pennsylvania than they exported. "The ban was lifted immediately," he added.

Trade restrictions are in force all over the country, he declared. "There are literally thousands of children in the United States suffering from nutritional deficiencies which could be remedied by an even greater consumption of milk. Such barriers as tend to increase cost to consumers have an influence in retarding consumption."

He advocated adequate inspection, but pointed out cases of alleged political use of sanitary requirements. For example, he said, "there are 10 municipalities in New Jersey that make a complete inspection of a certain company's plants that sell in the State. Three of these municipalities inspect all of the farms as well as the plants."

These inspections have the effect of restricting milk supply to local milk-sheds.

"Boston does not accept New York City milk inspection," he said, "and vice versa. This is a usual situation."

Where no competition exists from other milk sources prices run high, he declared.

Prices Compared

Dr. Ruehe cited lower costs of certain types of cream in Boston compared to New York City to show how "the exclusion of outside cream in New York sold in an open market basis" sends prices up. Inspected cream sold in New York at the beginning of March for $1.85 a gallon, while the same quality cream on an open market basis sold in Boston at $1.30 a gallon, or 60 cents less.

"This indicates that there is cheaper cream of the same quality available," he said.

"There is a constant threat of increased trade barriers in the dairy industry," he said. "A pending New York bill," he said, "would require New York inspectors to inspect all dairy products used in the manufacture of ice cream in the State. This bill would not accept the inspection of ice cream and ice cream mix by adjoining States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont. All the farms and plants supplying the products would be required to be inspected by New York state inspectors. This bill will result in an increase in price by setting up burdensome requirements."

"The present situation has arisen out of the enactment of too much legislation and accompanying regulations which have resulted in trade barriers by Federal, State, County and municipal bodies and can best be corrected by the modification of existing legislation rather than enactment of new measures.

"Trade barriers in this industry raise prices to consumers without adding any necessary protection to the public health."

Hemstitched towels for cows were cited by William E. Treadway, Executive Secretary of the Indiana Commission on Interstate Co-operation as typical example of trade barriers which raised the price of dairy products in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Treadway testified before the TNEC that the District of Columbia requires sweet cream for fluid consumption coming from outside the Washington milkshed fulfill the following exacting conditions: The cow "must be wiped with a smooth edged towel, milked into a covered pail by a farmer, sitting on a metal stool in a milk house with a smooth ceiling," Mr. Treadway testified.

"By a smooth edged towel for the cow I imagine they mean hemstitched," Mr. Treadway said. "The smooth ceiling is to prevent dust I believe," he added. He pointed out that the ornate senate caucus room would be barred under this provision because its ceiling is gold inlaid.

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Films in Prospect for Boston — Barrymore Premiere Tonight

Disney and Hitchcock Movies Scheduled to Open Thursday

"Pinocchio," which, as everyone must be aware, is Walt Disney's second full-length feature film, will head the program at the Keith Memorial starting Thursday. The new picture has been photographed in Technicolor. Leigh Harline wrote the music and Ned Washington the lyrics for six songs: "Little Woodenhead," "When You Wish Upon a Star," "Got No Strings," "Give a Little Whistle," "Hi-diddle-dee, an Actor's Life for Me," and "Turn on the Old Music Box."

The story is based on the adventures written down originally by Carlo Lorenzini under the pen name of C. Collodi. Among the characters to be seen on the screen are Geppetto, the woodcarver; Stromboli, the puppeteer; Jimmy Cricket; Figaro, the black kitten; Cleo, the goldfish; Monstro, the whale; and the Blue Fairy.

"Millionaire Playboy," the associate feature, has Joe Penner as a bashful young man who saves a resort hotel from schemers for its pretty proprietress. Linda Hayes, Russ Brown, and Fritz Feld are in the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Rebecca" and Hitchcock

Alfred Hitchcock, who used to make thrillers in England but who has now transferred his activities to Hollywood, directed "Rebecca," film from Daphne du Maurier's novel, scheduled to arrive Thursday at the State and Orpheum. The story is concerned with a girl who becomes the bride of a wealthy young widower and who upon their return to his ancestral estate in England gradually learns about his mysterious first wife.

The scenearo was written by Robert E. Sherwood and Joan Harrison. Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine have the starring roles, and the supporting cast includes Judith Anderson, George Sanders, Nigel Bruce, C. Aubrey Smith, Reginald Denny, and Florence Bates.

The companion picture, "Outside the Three Mile Limit" has Jack Holt as a G-man on the trail of a gang of counterfeiters and killers. The cast includes Harry Carey, Sig Rumann, and Eduardo Ciannelli.

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"Road to Singapore"

Starting Thursday the double bill at the Metropolitan will be headed by "Road to Singapore," starring Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour in a story with a setting somewhere in the South Seas. Miss Lamour is a dancer, and of course there are songs, as there are bound to be in a Crosby film. Charles Coburn, Anthony Quinn, and Jerry Colonna are among the players.

"Women Without Names," the second feature film has something to do with a romance interrupted by a prison sentence. Ellen Drew, Robert Paige, and Judith Barrett head the cast.

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'Mystradrama Week'

The Keith Boston is offering what it calls "Mystradrama Week" starting Thursday, with a program that includes a film version of Hawthorne's "The House of Seven Gables" (George Sanders, Margaret Lindsay, Vincent Price, Nan Grey, and Dick Foran), "Black Friday," horror film (Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi), and seven acts of vaudeville headed by Borrah Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals.

In "The House of Seven Gables" it is said that there are few changes in the story "and these only for the sake of greater dramatic interest." "Black Friday" has something about the supposed transfer of part of a criminal's brain to the head of a college professor. Stanley Ridges has the latter role. According to newspaper accounts there was some hypnotism during the making of the film, and a suggestion of the same thing seems to be in the story.

♪ ♪ ♪

Continuing Films

At the Fine Arts, "Louise," with Grace Moore heading the cast, begins a fourth and final week today.

The current bill at the Metropolitan—Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr in "I Take This Woman," and Wallace Beery, John Howard, and Dolores Del Rio in "The Man from Dakota"—will be moved over to the Paramount and Fenway Thursday.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Exeter

Continuing through today the films at the Exeter will be "Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Joan Bennett, and "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes and Valerie Hobson. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week the pictures will be "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien and Edward Arnold, and the Jones Family in "Young as You Feel."

♪ ♪ ♪

At the Telepix

Starting Friday the program at the Telepix in the Park Square Building will be headed by "Siege of Warsaw," depicting the horrors and destruction of war. On the same bill will be the March of Time issue on "Canada at War," "Ski Birds," "Life in Paris," Harriet Parsons "Screen Snapshots," cartoons, oddities, and a 30-minute newsreel digest.

♪ ♪ ♪

At the South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday includes the March of Time film, "Canada at War"; "Siege," recording the horrors and destruction of war in Warsaw"; Pete Smith's "Ski Birds"; two color cartoons; a Technicolor travelogue of an old Southern festival; a musical with Betty Hutton; Our Gang and Andy Clyde comedies, and newsreels.

© Walt Disney Productions

Scene From 'Pinocchio'

Walt Disney's new feature length film coming Thursday to the Keith Memorial.

Detail From 'Rebecca'

Judith Anderson and Joan Fontaine in the filmed version of the novel coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Ballet Russe Coming To Boston in April

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo will give seven performances in the Boston Opera House, from Tuesday, April 16, through Saturday, April 20, with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

The repertory has not been definitely settled, but it is expected that it will include such novelties as "Ghost Town," "Igrouchki," and "Rouge et Noir."

© Paramount

Bing Crosby and Bob Hope

In "Road to Singapore," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

Betty Hutton

On the screen at the South Station Theater beginning Friday in "One for the Book."

Provincetown Playhouse Plays

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Last evening, at the Provincetown Playhouse in Macdougal Street, Eugene Endrey presented the One-Act Variety Theater in the following program of short plays: "What D' You Call It?" by E. P. Conkle; "According to Law," by Noel Houston and "The Devil Is a Good Man," by William Kozlenko, consultant-director of the group. At its best, the entertainment offered some capable performances and good playmaking.

From every point of view, the second play was the most worthwhile. With it, Mr. Houston won the first award in a contest conducted by the American Civil Liberties Union, and the One-Act Play Magazine. "According to Law" is a courtroom tragedy. The scene is Oklahoma and the story deals with the trial of a Negro accused of attacking a white woman. Though palpably innocent, the Negro is sentenced to electrocution.

Because it is written so forthrightly and with such powerful conviction, one can excuse "According to Law" for some of its rough edges and exaggerations. Certainly it received excellent direction at the hands of Mr. Endrey and striking performances in most of its characterizations. Don Appell as the attorney assigned to defend the Negro, gave a performance which not only revealed the emotions and reactions of the moment but dug into the man's inner feelings, his convictions, and even partially his background. Jay Barney, P. Jay Sidney, J. Henry Walden, and Charles Newman, Jr., contributed good performances. Mr. Endrey evoked with particular effect the sordid and bigoted atmosphere of the courtroom.

In "The Devil Is a Good Man," Mr. Kozlenko presents an allegorical tale. Men, the moral seems to be, blame a personal devil for the state of human affairs instead of behaving in a manner which would provide a remedy. The writing in this play is occasionally tasteless. It often is mildly amusing when it might be robustly satirical. Some of the scenes are amusing and well pointed. A good deal of it is tedious and overwritten. Paul Brandon, Jay Barney, Kathryn Westfall, Richard Barr, Don Appell, Martin Sara, Jon David, William Keene, Gregory Morton, Tom McGivern, Jr., and Elaine Melchoir played the principal roles.

"What D' You Call It?" is a raggedly written, offensively profane, and generally inane "folk comedy."

Iacovleff Show in Newton

By Dorothy Adlow

Through March 27 there will be on exhibition at the Newton Center Women's Club an exhibition of paintings and drawings by the late Alexandre Iacovleff. Some of the pictures have not yet been exhibited hereabouts.

Even after we have seen the pictures by Iacovleff many times, we feel somewhat strange on encountering them again. They encompass great range, show a radical change in the course of years of practice, and reveal a gradual relinquishment of a style that was native for the unconventional, experimental, personal methods of Parisian painters. Iacovleff was an emigré of the Russian Revolution and like others who fled from native soil had to acknowledge another language, and work for another patronage.

For us he never lost his Slavic traits even when he was most abstract, most surrealistic, for whatever he painted reflected his inclination for the opera, the ballet, the whimsical world beyond the footlights. When he went on the African and Asiatic Expeditions making official pictorial records of the people and customs, he was still a spectator watching the stage. When he portrayed Italian women buying fish at the market, or men eating spaghetti or strumming guitars, it was always with a view to good showmanship, to grace of posture, and descriptive characterization.

In Newton Center we may see him among Afghans, Mongols, Mexicans, Persians, always a stranger looking on, fascinated. In his later years textures commanded his interest. He dedicated his attention to analyzing form. His figures vanish in twilight, disappear in a haze; under his hand forms disintegrated, colors swam away from their contours. It was an eerie, dream-like, vaporous vision of things, remote indeed from the sanguine drawings made so firmly, so neatly and efficaciously. Apparently that safe and solid way of saying things became too obvious and materialistic, for his latest efforts showed an attempt to get away from material, to contrive an atmosphere of solitude and escape.

♪ ♪ ♪

Natural History Museum

In times when most water color exhibitions are characterized by free brush work, swept on with broad stroke, an exhibition such as the one now at the New England Museum of Natural History is welcome. The sheer clarity of defined contours and patient indication of details proves refreshing, at least through contrast.

Alaskan wild flowers are painted by Mrs. Dee Oldham Joesting. To us, ignorant of the Alaskan countryside, these bright and beautiful specimens of flowers come as a surprise. We learn that through July and August there is a profusion of wild flowers, species of which have bene meticulously depicted. There are bluebells, purple asters, poppies, fireweed among others.

Another series of water colors was done by the zoölogical artist, J. Henry Blake. He has made some very clearly detailed portraits of whales found stranded near Provincetown. Included are the white whale, bottle nosed whale, sperm whale and blackfish.

New England molluscs, painted by F. W. Simmonds, Caroline Whitehead, and J. Henry Blake, are shown. The pictures have both natural scientific and aesthetic interest. Among them are snails, northern octopus, boring clam, chambered nautilus and squid.

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Children's Art Center

In the course of the season, Allan Rohan Crite generally appears in a twofold role, as painter of everyday scenes in the negro districts of Boston, and as illustrator of religious themes. Mr. Crite always expresses himself with utmost sincerity and seriousness. There is on view currently at the Children's Art Center a series of black-and-white brush drawings. They illustrate the negro spiritual, "O Lord have mercy on me."

Mr. Crite's pictures are inspirational. He has a gift for description, not only of fact, but of feeling, and the black-and-white becomes luminous under his touch. Mr. Crite's is a special talent. His pictures cannot be put into any accepted category because they are so definitely instruments of belief. They are close in inspirational function to the medieval art displays now on view at the Museum of Fine Arts.

At the same gallery there are also being shown bronzes by Katherine Lane, gifted sculptor of this vicinity. Included are lively portrayals of grayhounds, a stretching antelope, a Franklin Park bear, a horse and colt at play. Miss Lane is frankly naturalistic, but she does add something dramatic or playful or whimsical to sheer literal recording.

'King of Kings' Shown Mornings at Fenway

"The King of Kings," Cecil B. DeMille's motion picture, is being shown at the Fenway Theater every morning this week without charge.

In 40 cities this week, "The King of Kings" is being shown for its inspirational value. In this picture no race or creed is emphasized—rather, the story of Jesus is told simply as Cecil DeMille believed it should be told.

Opening Tonight

An International Incident—At the Wilbur. Vincent Sheean's first play, produced and directed by Guthrie McClintic. The cast includes Ethel Barrymore, Cecil Humphreys, Kent Smith, Eda Heinemann, Lea Penman, J. Arthur Kennedy, Sidney Stone, Ben Lackland, Regina Valdy, and Richard Bishop. Stewart Chaney prepared the setting. Curtain at 8:30.

News of the Stage

Confirmation arrives from New York that April 29 will be the date for the opening of the new musical show, "Keep Off the Grass," at the Shubert Theater. Beside Jimmy Durante, Ray Bolger, Jane Froman, Ilka Chase, and Betty Bruce, who have been announced previously, the cast will include Virginia O'Brien, Larry Adler, DeTuscan's Fancers, and Dodson's Monkeys.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Passenger to Bali" Closes

"A Passenger to Bali," which was recently in Boston with Walter Huston, closed its career as of Saturday night, a total of four performances in New York, according to report there today.

Dean Jagger, has been signed by Twentieth Century-Fox to play the title role in its "Brigham Young." Louis Bromfield wrote the original story. Lamar Trotti did the shooting script. Henry Hathaway will direct. It is a next season's release.

Music Notes

Igor Stravinsky will direct his opera-oratorio "Oedipus Rex" as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra on Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, March 29 and 30; and likewise for the concert in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, on Thursday evening, March 28. Completed in 1927, "Oedipus Rex" was introduced to America by Serge Koussevitzky in the year following. Raoul Jobin, tenor, will sing the part of Oedipus; Suzanne Sten, mezzo-soprano, Jocasta; Mack Harrell, baritone, Greon and Tiresias. The speaker will be Paul Leyssac, and the chorus, the Harvard Glee Club, prepared by G. Wallace Woodworth. Mr. Stravinsky will present his Ballet for string orchestra, "Apollon Musagète." Boston will hear each of the two scores for the first time as interpreted by their composer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bach's Mass in B Minor

Bach's Mass in B minor, unheard here for five years, will be revived by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for the Spring Pension Fund concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sunday, April 21, at 4:30 and 8. The orchestra will be assisted by a large double chorus of the Harvard Glee Club and Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor, and the following soloists: Elisabeth Schumann, soprano; Viola Silva, contralto; William Hain, tenor, and Alexander Kipnis, bass.

♪ ♪ ♪

Nelson Eddy Program

The program for the concert by Nelson Eddy, baritone, for his recital in Symphony Hall on Tuesday evening, April 2, includes "To a Skylark," "One, Two, Three," and "The Lord's Prayer," by Albert Hay Malotte; "Corazon que en prision," and "Pano Murciano," by Joaquin Nin; "Del Cabello mas Sutil," by Fernando Obradors; "Las Locas por Amor," by Turina; "The Play's the Thing!" from Shakespeare's "Hamlet," by Marlin H. Skiles; "Ständchen," by Franz Schubert; "Ich liebe dich!" and "Ein Traum," by Edvard Grieg; "Allerseelen," by Richard Strauss; "Route Marchin'", by George Chadwick Stock, and Canadian Logging Song." by Keith Brown.

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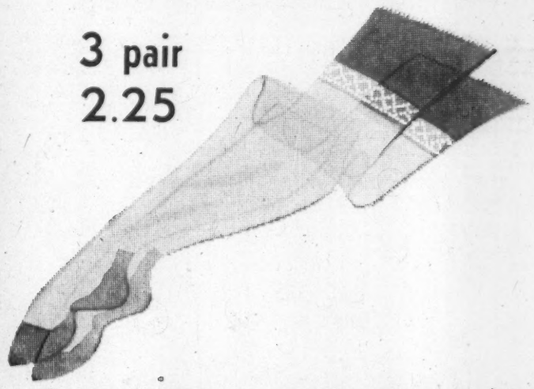

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Mrs. Robert A. Taft Is First Woman to Campaign For Her Husband to Be President

By Mary Hornaday
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Mrs. Robert A. Taft is such a poised, able person it seems natural for her to be the first woman ever to campaign actively for her husband to be President of the United States.

It seems to concern Martha Taft little that she's breaking all precedents by telling the public what her husband would do if nominated and elected President. In fact, she really hasn't taken the trouble to find out whether she actually is the pioneer in this field. "They tell me I am," she informed the Monitor representative with a smile.

Then she went on to explain how natural it seems for her to help her husband. "For eight months, when he was running for the Senate," she said, "I did nothing but campaign. It is difficult for him to get away from the Senate now, except over week ends, so it seems right for me to go campaigning in his place when I am asked."

Mrs. Taft has been with her husband in 20 of the 24 states he has visited since September. More recently, she has been out on her own—speaking in various cities and actually opening his campaign in Minnesota, her native State.

Like Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Taft received her early training in public affairs from the National League of Women Voters. She was the first president of the Cincinnati, Ohio, League, and was elected because she had not been closely connected with either faction in the women's suffrage fight. Though her immersion in politics has been gradual and over a long period, she admits she is still a bit overwhelmed when newsreel men and reporters swarm down around her like bees.

Like her husband, Mrs. Taft comes from a family long prominent in public affairs. Her maternal grandfather was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and was later Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court.

Mrs. Taft's father was Solicitor General under President William Howard Taft, her husband's father. The two were close personal as well as official friends; and it was then that Robert Taft and Martha Bowers began the friendship which led to their marriage.

If Senator Taft had not come into her life, Mrs. Taft might have spent her years as a language teacher. After passing college board exams for Bryn Mawr, she decided instead to go to Paris, where she studied for two years at the Sorbonne and obtained her certificate as a teacher. But as it turned out, Mrs. Taft became, instead of a language teacher, the mother of four boys, the youngest of whom is now 14. William Howard Taft, named for his presidential grandfather, is at Princeton Graduate School. He hopes to be a college professor. Robert, Jr., is at Harvard Law School. The two younger boys, Lloyd Bowers and Horace, are at the Taft School in Connecticut, founded and run by their uncle.

Has Sense of Humor

Mrs. Taft credits her four sons with having helped her develop the sense of humor she is famous for. Her delightful habit of opening every campaign address with a good crisp joke usually wins the audience to Mrs. Taft right then and there!

While both Mrs. Taft and her husband are popular in Washington social circles, Mrs. Taft thinks there is serious danger of overemphasizing the importance of this phase of public life. "You can't tell me," she exclaimed, "that just because a diplomat's wife fails to call on Mrs. Senator X, the Senator will vote against a bill helping the foreigner's country." Both of the Tafts prefer parties where conversation is the chief diversion. Thus far, Mrs. Taft is her own social secretary, answering personally all the mail that comes in great bundles to their home.

Mrs. Taft is a great booster for her sex. Women's potential influence in politics, she believes, is great. At present she finds that in many cases the political service women might render is weakened by an underestimation of their own power.

Politics for Women

Her advice is: "Don't feel ashamed or worried about getting into politics. Remember," she says, "that politics as we know it, is the handmaiden of liberty. We could not have the kind of politics we do except in a free country."

The day when the label "strong-minded woman" was as odious as that of "weak-minded man," Mrs. Taft says, is past. Great numbers of women are becoming interested in politics, and many more are potential workers. Women need to be encouraged to realize how important they can be, she feels, being told, however, that one of the greatest qualifications for party service will always be humility—the conviction that the work to be done is greater than oneself.

Is Mrs. Taft a feminist?

"If you mean, do I believe in women taking part in politics — then I am," she told the interviewer. "And if you mean, do I believe in their ability to do so—then I most certainly am!"

A batch of apricot jam made the short-boil way will give a summertime sparkle to prosaic March meals.

National Economy Defined by European Women

By Phyllis M. Lovell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The women of the neutral countries are carrying on a drive for economy.

But in no instance, so far as I have discovered, is the drive for economy taking the line of a tightening of belts. Women are still holding firmly to the doctrine they have always advocated that expansion—wider liberty of thought and of action—offers to any country one of the soundest national economies.

Latvia

Such a doctrine is being preached, for instance, by the women of Latvia. Not long ago, President Karlis Ulmanis summoned the State to an observance of strict economy. The women responded immediately, but not in precisely the way that might have been expected. They called together a representative committee under the presidency of Mrs. Berta Pippin. This committee met and reached the decision that economy was best exercised, not through the wise use of foodstuffs, excellent as that might be, but by a proper appreciation of cultural and spiritual values and their application to everyday living.

Too many people, the women said, lack self-control in their material demands, and, as a result, are ignorant of cultural demands. They suggested a greater simplicity of living. They reminded themselves of how, in olden times, the Lettish peasant and his family turned deliberately to the cultivation of good thinking as a support in everyday life. They pleaded that, in modern times, not only the peasant but the townsman, too, should see how great would be the effect of such good thinking upon national prosperity.

President Ulmanis appointed a jury to judge the best literature on the subject of economy. Prizes were offered, and the first two went to women—Melanija Vanags and Anna Salina. Three other women won smaller prizes.

Hungary

In Hungary the same urge to realize national economy through expansion has prompted women to press for the appointment of trained women supervisers in factories. For some time past, women who felt the need for such expansion have been training, at their own expense, under Miss Maria Baloghy, who had herself studied welfare work in other countries. Six of these women found their way eventually into factories—and there proved so efficient that the Government began to take an interest in the idea. In January, 1940, officially recognized welfare work was finally offered to women.

Norway

Norway is approaching the whole question of economy from the point of view of agriculture. Norwegian women are setting out to prove that the work of the farms—even the hardest work—can be done efficiently by well-trained women. Norway at the moment is concentrating on the production of foodstuffs sufficient to safeguard the country in case of a shortage, or even a stoppage, of imported goods. And so far as women are concerned, organization to this end is in the hands of Mrs. Olga Bjoner and Mrs. Amelie Overgaard, both experts in matters concerned with the land in relation to good housekeeping.

These two organizers are exceedingly hopeful. Short courses are being arranged for the women agricultural recruits; and it is believed that Norwegian women are so well disposed to this form of national economy that they will volunteer in thousands to carry it out.

Yugoslavia

In Yugoslavia the cry of women is for political enfranchisement. Two million women have banded together to press the claim that waste, not economy, is being practised when full freedom of expression is denied to the feminine half of the nation.

The women who are urging this point of view come from all political parties and from every class in Yugoslavia. Among them is Princess Olga, the wife of the Regent. It is believed that the government is inclined to favor the women's claims. Political strife, party splits, and the like—the women are pointing out—are always uneconomic. What is needed in the country is a sense of reconciliation and unity. And the direct co-operation of women in national affairs, they declare, will lead to the establishment of such things more speedily than any other agency.

Let's Go Jamming the Dried-Fruit Way

And Fill Our Empty Shelves With Sparkling Apricot Jam

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does your jam cupboard look like the smile of a snaggle-toothed child? Think nothing of it. This perennial end-of-the-winter problem is solved—with the apricot!

Today we scatter sunshine on our empty shelves with a batch of apricot jam made the short-boil way. The fresh gold color of this delicacy gives a summertime sparke to our tables, and offers a flavor treat to equal spreads made with the freshest fruit.

One 15-minute jam session is all you need to turn out 11 glasses of the apricot delicacy. This new-fashioned way of jamming is something grandmother never dreamed of. . . . Her primitive methods of boiling down fruit and sugar for an hour or so gave a "cooked away" taste to any spread. Its color was often dark and dismal.

Modern Method

With the modern recipe, a half-pound of dried apricots is soaked overnight; and once the fruit has been prepared, it's merely a matter of minutes before the jam is ready for the paraffin. The time-saving trick is a three—exactly three—minute boil. As none of the fruit and sugar has a chance to cook away, half-again more glasses are a bonus for your good taste in recipes.

There are many lily-gilding variations of the standard short-boil recipe for apricot jam. The combination of apricot and chopped crystallized ginger is delicious. Or, just to be different, add a quarter-pound of red cinnamon candies or a dozen hard mints to the recipe. Brazil nuts or almonds, sliced thin, give a "conserve" air to jam. Grated orange or lemon rind is another splendid variation that calls forth compliments from the family. Be sure, however, to add chopped ginger, spiced candies, nuts, or grated rinds with the sugar.

Once the jam is made, its uses are practically without number. The rich fruit flavor of apricot adds a "company touch" to the plainest of foods. Put the jam between layers of freshly made cake—pile it into tart wheels—curl it up in the jelly roll. Any waffle is a better waffle when it's covered with a blanket of the spread. You can make extra jars of apricot jam for school lunches, breakfast, and afternoon tea. . . .

Make the first batch with apricot alone, combine the second with a can of crushed pineapple, and the emptiest jam shelf will think that summer's here:

Dried Apricot Jam

4 cups prepared fruit
7 cups sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, add 3½ cups water and juice of 1 medium lemon to about ½ pound of apricots. Cover, let stand 4 hours, or overnight. Drain, grind or chop fine, and mix with juice.

Measure sugar into large kettle, add prepared fruit, filling up last cup with water if necessary. Mix well.

Bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 3 minutes.

Remove kettle from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

Dried Apricot and Pineapple Jam

4 cups prepared fruit
7 cups sugar
1 bottle fruit pectin

To prepare fruit, add 2 cups water to about ¼ pound apricots. Cover and let stand 4 hours, or overnight. Drain fruit, grind or chop fine, and mix with juice. Crush well or grind 1 medium, fully ripe pineapple, or use 1 No. 2 can crushed pineapple.

Measure sugar and prepared fruit into large kettle, filling up the last cup with water if necessary. Mix well.

Bring to a full rolling boil over hottest fire. Stir constantly before and while boiling. Boil hard 1 minute. Then remove kettle from fire and stir in bottled fruit pectin. Skim; pour quickly. Paraffin hot jam at once. Makes about 11 glasses (6 fluid ounces each).

1940 Hats Are 50 Years Behind the Times

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Women's hats this spring may be right up to the minute fashionably, but they are 50 years behind the time historically. Proof that the 1940 fad for tiny flower-bedecked Easter bonnets goes back at least 50 years is seen in an exhibit of Easter bonnets from the last half century at the Chicago Historical Society.

The oldest hat in the collection, one which was worn by a Chicago society leader in 1890, could easily be worn in this year's Easter parade. It is a flowered toque covered with violets, roses, and feathers, exactly like many of the 1940 models. Not quite so modern, but still wearable today, is a hat from 1895. Its crown is covered with white and yellow lillies of the valley, and it is tied with a bow under the chin and worn tilted saucily over the right eye.

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Rangers Take Play Away From Bruins in First Contest—Stengel Seeks Outfielder

Adopt Aggressive Tactics Usually Tried by Boston

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although they have tried it many times before, it still holds true that the Bruins cannot match the New York Rangers in speed and smartness. Last night the Bruins were outsmarted and generally outskated as the New Yorkers took the opening game of the playoff 4 to 0.

Those Blue Shirts were better than Boston in every way. They opened the game with heavy checking (usually the Boston style of play) and, while keeping the famed Bruin high scorers closely blanketed, made several rushes that poured in, around, and through the Boston defense, and gave Frankie Brimsek an evening's workout.

In fact, Brimsek was about the only Bruin to show to advantage. He had a total of 25 saves plus the four shots that went in to handle. Of those 29 more than 15 were really thrillers and had he not been on his game the score might easily have soared to much higher figures. By way of contrast Davie Kerr had 16 saves and only four or five really were threatening.

Dressing Room Scene

From even before the game started the Rangers appeared to be the more aggressive. The Bruin dressing room scene was tense and without a trace of confidence from Coach Cooney Weiland down through the players. As soon as the face-off the Rangers went right after the Bruins and the backchecking and coverage was done seriously.

Although much of the Ranger defensive work is illegal, it is done in a manner that is difficult for the referee to see. Loose men in front of the Ranger net take a physical beating, the covering is done by contact, and contact, when the man does not have possession of the puck, is interference. It leaves little chance for completion of pass-outs, but so long as the Ranger defense gets away with it they are going to be hard to beat.

Not Capacity House

The games here in Boston Thursday and Sunday will be completely sold out, but Rangers drew only 14,421—a good crowd, but not capacity. It probably is not a sell-out because the top balcony seats on the side are not good to view hockey from. All good seats were occupied and while the New York crowd is not quite so rabid as the Boston fans it does toss things on the ice and boo the visitors.

As usual the opening goal had much to do with the final outcome. Both teams went through the first period scoreless, although Kilby Macdonald missed an open net on a play with Lynn Patrick, who, incidentally, was flying last night. Woody Dumart of the Bruins got the only scoring opportunity inside the Ranger defense in the period.

The first Ranger score came from the stick of Phil Watson who slid the puck into the Boston net on Hiller's rebound of Hextall's pass, at 9:29. Babe Pratt went off on penalty shortly after the score and while short-handed the Rangers scored again at 12:13, Shibicky converting a Neil Colville play.

Rangers Get Two More

In the third period the Rangers were shorthanded again when Muzz Patrick tripped Dumart and again they scored, Mac Colville on Neil's rebound at 2:37. The final goal came at 16:58 when the Bruins were using five forwards and Shibicky passed out to Mac Colville who, while partially covered, touched the puck into the net.

The Ranger players are permitted to choose their own style of play in these games and have a noon meeting the day of the contest to decide. Lester Patrick gives them greater confidence in themselves and at the same time is always around for words of advice, and whatever style they elect to use, it is still the teaching of one of hockey's greatest strategists.

Huskies to Play 18-Game Schedule

Northeastern's varsity baseball team will open its 18-game schedule with Boston College on April 13, according to an announcement made this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, Director of Athletics.

Although present weather conditions do not indicate that the fields will be in playable shape at that time, the Huskies are even more optimistic and have scheduled a freshman baseball game with Huntington School for April 10.

Coach Jerry Tatton's varsity track team has added a dual meet with Bates to its regular schedule.

The schedules:

Varsity Baseball

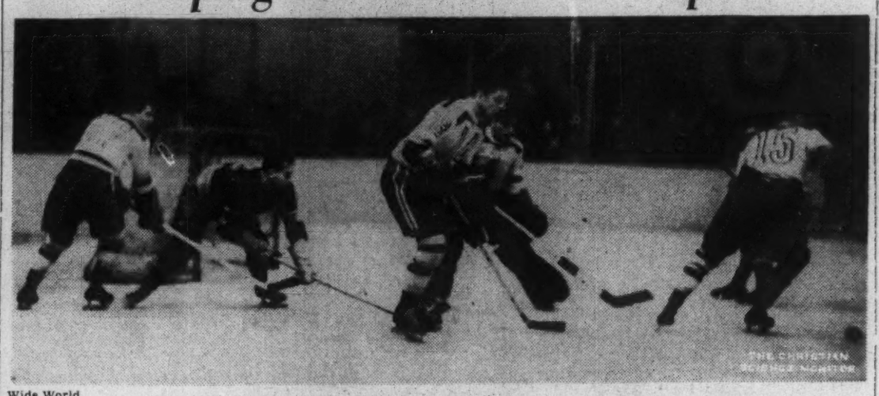
April 13—at Boston College; 16—Tufts; 20—at Rhode Island; 22—Colby; 26—Maine; 27—Bates; 30—at Connecticut State.

May 3—at Maine; 4—at Bates; 7—Rhode Island; 11—at New Hampshire; 14—Connecticut State; 15—at Clark; 18—Worcester Polytech; 21—New Hampshire; 23—Boston College; 25—at Tufts; 26—at Harvard.

Varsity Track

May 4—at Springfield; 11—at New Hampshire; 18—at Bates; 24-25—N. E. I. C. A. A. A. at Springfield; May 31-June 1, I. C. A. A. A. A. at Cambridge.

Keeping the Bruin Defense Upset



Wide World

NEW YORK—A scene as Hextall (12) of the Rangers attempted a score in the first period of the game at Madison Square Garden Tuesday night. Players are, left to right: Bauer (17) of the Boston Bruins, Hextall, Dumart (14) of the Bruins, Goalie Brimsek (1) of the Bruins and Schmidt (15) of the Bruins.

Spain Returns To First Line For Olympics

Youth will be served on the Boston Olympics this coming week end unless some of the veterans revert to early season form. Coach Hago Harrington has a flock of eager young Juniors ready to skate against Concordia at the Garden on Saturday evening.

While the practice ice has been flooded with many Junpics, the real news of the week is the return of Frankie Spain to his old post on the first line. Harrington has the Newton veteran teamed with Paul Guibord and Cliff Thompson. For many seasons Guibord and Spain have been linemates, and his return seems to have speeded up the first wave.

The local team has a new defenseman trying out with them. He is Al Yourkewicz of Brockton. Al has been playing with the Rhode Island Scarlets this winter, and he comes to the Boston array highly recommended. A husky six footer, Al was teamed with Ty Anderson last night, and if he continues to show improvement, Hago may send him against the Civics on either Saturday or Tuesday night.

Johnnie Meoli, Junior's goalie from Medford showed excellent form in the Senior cage at last night's workout, and he may have a chance to do his stuff against Concordia.

Stahl Uses Movie Camera To Amend Harvard Faults

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Harvard varsity baseball candidates were standing around in the locker room at Dillon Field House late yesterday afternoon, waiting for Coach Floyd Stahl to finish setting up a movie projector and screen.

"Wonder how I'll look," each one thought as he prepared to view pictures of his actions at the plate, which Stahl took in Briggs Cage in the hope of correcting stance, swing, and follow through. The former Ohio State coach also took pictures of his pitchers and double-play combination, figuring that the action, reproduced in slow motion, would tell more than he could discover at the practice sessions.

Floyd started the projector and almost immediately exclaimed, "There, Fred," (Shortstop Fred Keyes), "see what I mean. I was trying to tell you not to break your wrists until after the bat met the ball. See what happens when you make them turn over too early? There now, your second swing is much better."

And so it went. As each player appeared on the screen, Floyd analyzed his swing for him, telling this one to watch his head and another his feet. When he came to the pitchers, he analyzed them in turn. With the double-play combination, he tried to discover any lost motion—either from the shortstop's side of the base, or from the second baseman's.

After the preview, an innovation at Harvard this year although Stahl said he had done the same thing with good results at Ohio State, the managers put away the projector and Floyd expanded about the team and its chances this year.

League Better

"I think the league as a whole will play better ball this spring," he declared. "Cornell in particular, which shared the championship with us, is going to be hard to beat, in view of the fact that they haven't lost any key men. The Big Red was mostly a sophomore and junior team, and with a year of playing together behind it is going to be just that much tougher.

"Penn will also be good. The boys down there are in just about the same position as the ones at Ithaca as far as being a non-senior team goes, and don't forget that Penn was right behind Dartmouth and Harvard in team hitting last year. Yale is due to have a better season than last spring, when it finished next to last, winning only four of eight games. Ted Harrison, the brilliant freshman pitcher, will be a big help to them."

Rely on Pitching

Harvard will rely mainly on its pitching this year, he said. "Our staff may be as good as it was last year, and I believe it has a chance of being better, but otherwise we will not be as strong."

The Crimson, it should be pointed out, has lost players it will be hard to replace, two of whom made the league's all-star team. First is Ulysses Lupien, the hard-hitting first-baseman who is seeking his fortune along the professional baseball route with the Boston Red Sox. "Lupe" batted for .442 last year to lead the league in hitting for the second straight year. And second is Artie Johns, last year's captain and star second baseman.

Besides these two, Stahl lost Harold Curtiss from the pitching staff, Elliot Bacon, Dick Grondahl, and Fred Heckel from the infielders, and Bob Gannett and Joe Soltz from the outfielders.

Healey at Head

Heading this season's pitching staff, from whom Floyd is expecting so much, is Capt. Tom Healey, who tied with Walter Sickles of Cornell last year for the most league victories—six. Helping him will be Charlie Brackett, who pitched little last year, Jack Schwede, who did well for the jayvees, and Lou Clay, a promising sophomore.

As for the rest of the team, Stahl says, "It is getting straightened out a little better now. I have transferred last year's catcher, Bob Fulton, to first base to take Lupien's place, and am now trying to decide between Bob Regan, a junior, and Charlie Spreyer and Bill Parsons, two sophomores, for a receiver. Second base is a toss-up between Sam Merrill and Jim Lynch, although Ed Buckley, a sophomore, may work in. Bill Tully I have transferred from the outfield to third base, and Tully, by the way, should be an improved hitter when we get rolling. In the outfield we have Gene Lovett, Torbie Macdonald, Al Pitchford, and Leon Hartstone."

* * *

The Harvard team leaves March 31 for its annual training trip down South to meet North Carolina, Duke, Navy, Georgetown, Army, and Columbia on successive days beginning April 1. The game with Columbia at New York opens the Eastern Intercollegiate season.

Red Sox Must Win More Games From Second Division Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 20—The Red Sox left for St. Petersburg early today for their first game against the St. Louis Cardinals. Tomorrow these teams play a return game here, and will not meet again this year unless they collide in the World Series, of which there is some chance, for the Cards probably will be favored to win the National League title while the Sox have some hopes of beating out the Yankees.

The Red Sox are as confident of winning the American League pennant as can be expected of a team competing in the same league with the mighty Yankees, world champions for the last four years. Against the Yanks themselves the Sox have no concern, for last season they won 11 games and lost only eight to the champions.

"What we've got to do," said Ted Williams last evening, "is knock the stuffing out of these second division clubs. That's where the Yanks have been piling up their big leads. We've had trouble against the weak teams, but if we can beat them the way the Yanks do, we're just going to win the pennant, because we can beat the Yanks."

The return of Fritz Ostermueller to form and the progress of Lefty Harris are regarded anxiously because of the coming 22-game series with the Yanks. Last season Ostermueller beat the champions three times, more than any other hurler on the Sox. His 3-1 record against the Yanks was better than Bob Feller's 3-2 mark and Dutch Leonard's 4-3 record.

Although Lefty Grove beat the Yanks only once in three attempts last year, Joe Cronin still thinks the New Yorkers are weakest against left-handed pitchers. That is why he is eager to keep Harris on his staff. He thinks he will be able to give the Yankees trouble by firing Grove, Ostermueller, and Harris at them.

Beating the Yankees is an objective in young Mr. Harris's career, for he was born in New York and for many years was a Yankee fan. Now that he cannot cheer for them, he hopes to beat them.

Bought from Little Rock because Joe Cronin thought any pitcher who compiled a 17-4 record at Scranton, deserved a big league trial, Harris has won the fancy of the Red Sox executives by his self-confidence and poise under fire. And there is no doubt that he has a lot of stuff on the ball. He is more of a pitching find for the Sox than either Herb Hash and Bill Butland, who come highly recommended.

Although Woody Rich has shown something, he is not burning up the Grapefruit League as he did a year ago. One reason may be the caution with which he is strengthening his arm. . . Lou Finney, the "rebel" from Lafayette, Ala., is one of the Red Sox players most confident that the Yankees can be beaten. "We showed what we could do when we licked 'em five straight last summer," he says.

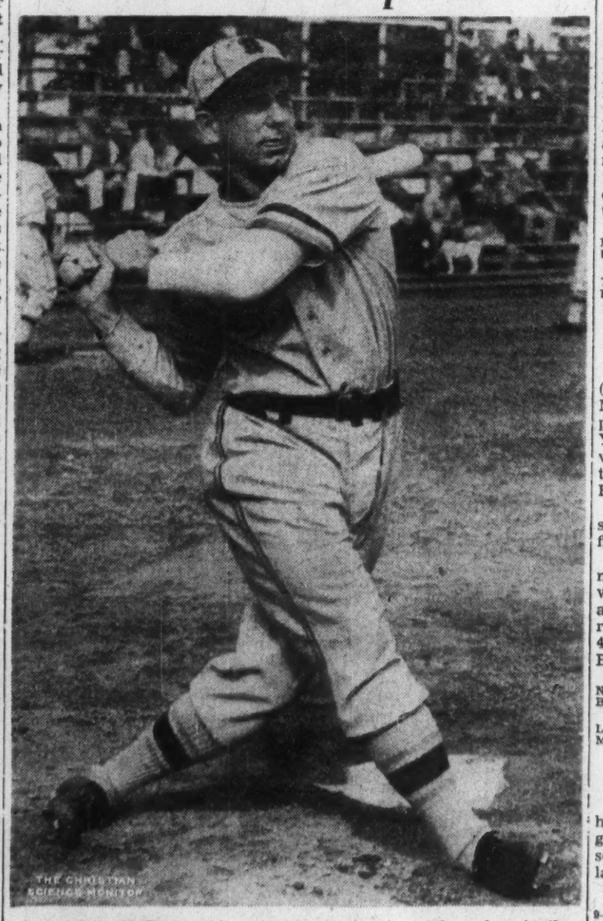
Bobby Doerr, as classy as ever around second base, is getting more distance on his hits, and Joe Cronin is happy over the presence of the new power. . . . Marvin Owen and Tom Carey are certain to be carried as infield spares this season. Owen can play first as well as third, as he showed in the 1935 World Series, when he substituted for the injured Hank Greenberg . . . Bill Butland, a control pitcher at Minneapolis, is being troubled by wildness.

A. B. C. Bowling

DETROIT, March 20 (AP)—Tom Neale, Detroit, took the spotlight in the American Bowling Congress yesterday by scoring 672 for second place in the singles class. He missed the lead of Henry Halfman, Milwaukee, by 14 pins in hitting 206-256-210. Halfman's 682, scored more than a week ago, is expected to fall before the end of the week.

A second major change in the minor events schedule resulted when Harvey Odgers, Detroit, tallied 1,836 for second place in the All-Events. Eddie Zajac, Chicago, is first in that class with 1,940.

One of the Hopefuls



Carvel Rowell, Bee rookie outfielder hoping to catch a place in the local outfield which is in need of bolstering for the coming season.

Around The Hub

Corcoran to Score At Masters' Golf

Boston will have a special interest in the seventh annual Masters' Golf Tournament, which takes place at Augusta April 4-7. John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, will be chief scorer.

John's invitation came from no less a golfing figure than Bob Jones, who makes the event his sole excursion into competition each year. John has been invited before to handle the scoreboard, but his connection with the Boston Bruins made it impossible for him to accept. The play-offs always interfered.

In taking over the scoring job, John is following along in the footsteps of his older brother, Fred. Fred was formerly an M. G. A. official, later scored for the Masters', and now is the popular, enterprising Tournament Bureau Manager for the P. G. A.

In the Masters' tourney, the field is restricted to a selective list of candidates comprising all former U. S. open and P. G. A. titleholders, U. S. amateur champions, present Ryder Cup and Walker Cup team members, the low 30 finishers in the U. S. open and preceding year's Masters' tournament, and two other players from pro ranks who have made outstanding showings in the present winter tour.

* * *

Harvard awarded its two hockey trophies at the team dinner at the Hotel Commander last night. Warren Winslow of Boston, first line center, was awarded the John Tudor Memorial Cup for being the player of most value to the team, while Robert H. Cox, third line center, was awarded the Angier Trophy as the player most improved during the year. Coach Clark Hodder made the presentations.

* * *

Two Crimson captains for next season were announced yesterday. William Bruce Richardson of Providence, R. I., has been elected captain of the wrestling team, succeeding William H. Daughaday of Winnetka, Ill., and Langdon Parker Marvin, Jr., of New York City has been chosen to lead the varsity squash racquets team to succeed Kim de S. Canavarro of Queenstown, Md. Arthur W. Kincade, Jr., of Wichita, Kan., was named to manage the matmen, while William P. Given of New York City will handle the squash team.

* * *

According to Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics, the Boston University crew is to have a home of its own. In a statement yesterday Dr. Harmon declared that construction of a Terrier boathouse is soon to begin on the Charles River Esplanade, near the Cottage Farm Bridge on the Boston side of the river. If a building permit can be obtained, work may begin Friday.

* * *

The annual dinner and meeting of the Service Section of the M. G. A. and Greenkeepers' Club of New England will be held April 8 at Charles River Country Club. It has been announced that Harold W. Pierce, President of the U. S. Golf Association, will be the chief speaker. Other guests will include Dr. E. E. Evaul of the Department of Agriculture, as well as other prominent turf experts.

Red Sox Out-Hit

ARCADIA, Fla., March 20 (AP)—The Louisville Colonels trampled the Boston Red Sox by an 18-5 score yesterday, uncorking three high scoring innings to smother the rookie-spattered Sox line-up.

For the American Leaguers there was some consolation in Jimmy Foxx' tremendous home run with the bases filled in the third, a blow that wiped out a 4-run margin the Colonels had produced in the first half of the inning.

The minor leaguers fell on Jim Heflin for a total of nine runs and nicked Hal Fine for seven more in rolling up their 18-run total. Frank Dasso gave up the other two tallies in his turn on the mound for the Sox.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (A)	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	9	2
Louisville (AA)	0	4	5	1	0	0	1	7	x	18	20	2

Heflin, Dasso (4), Fine (7) and Deuse; Terry, Houghson (4), Shaffer (8) and Findley, Walters (5).

Bees Shutout

BRADENTON, Fla., March 20 (AP)—Two rookie righthanders, Marvin Breuer and Tommy Reis, pitched the World Champion Yankees to their first shutout victory of the Grapefruit season today—a 3-0 walloping of the Boston Bees.

The two let the Bees down with six hits—all singles. Breuer pitched five innings and Reis four.

The game looked like one that might never end, until the seventh when the Bees defense collapsed and the Yanks scored all their runs, their hitting featured by a 420-foot triple from the bat of Babe Dahlgren, Yank first sacker.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	8	0
Boston (N)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Breurer, Reis (6) and Rosar; Coffman, Lamanna (4) Javery (8) Callahan (9) and Masi, Antolick (9).

Amherst Tennis

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—The Amherst College tennis team will engage in nine dual matches this season in addition to the New England intercollegiates.

April 24—Bowdoin; 27—Vermont.
May 1—Yale at New Haven; 3—Brown; 9—Dartmouth; 10—St. John's; 11—Wesleyan; 13-15—New England intercollegiates at Providence, R. I.; 15—Harvard at Cambridge; 22, Williams at Williamstown.

Bees May Engineer Trade With Dodgers for Player

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 20—As Casey Stengel pushed his large swarm of Bees through two workouts today, prior to tomorrow's second engagement with the Yankees at St. Petersburg, he had one eye on the pitchers and the other in the outfield. Unless the Boston club makes a deal for or purchases a fly chaser before the start of the 1940 National League season, the manager might have little difficulty satisfying himself in the picket line.

As this is written, Stengel is carrying seven outfielders. The roster names 10, but Ralph Hodgin is at home in Guilford, College, N. C., unable to don a uniform, and Chet Clemens found himself a good paying winter job on the Pacific Coast and asked to be excused from the Bradenton training adventure. However, he will probably report to the Evansville club, managed by Bob Coleman, at the beginning of their conditioning campaign.

West a Fixture

Of the players now running down fly balls for Stengel in the Grapefruit League, Max West, Buddy Hassett, Carvel Rowell and Chet Ross are most likely to succeed. West, of course, is a fixture. A power hitter, Max should eventually become one of the outstanding sluggers in the major leagues. Perhaps his first big year is just ahead. Stengel, for one, hopes so. The Bees could use a few extra-base hits. The manager may plant the husky Californian in center field, although this part of the outfield situation is as yet undetermined.

If Les Scarsella goes well at first base, Buddy Hassett is a fixture in the outfield — probably in right. Bud would not play center under any circumstances. But the boy is a .300 hitter and cannot be left out of the regular line-up.

Ross a Candidate

The battle for that other garden berth is one of the most interesting in this camp on the Fair Grounds. Chet Ross is getting more chances in left than any other candidate and probably holds the favorite spot in Stengel's plans. Last year Chet batted .306 with Evansville in the Three-I League, with 111 runs driven in and 17 homers. Along with his power, the boy is a good fielder and base runner. Nineteen thirty nine, incidentally, was his first full season in pro ball, he having been injured previously.

Rowell is another boy who must be considered. Although only a fair fielder, the Alabaman is an artist with the bat and is sure of at least a utility berth with the Bees. Stengel likes his hustle, as well as his hitting. It may be that the manager will give 'Bama that third outfield spot if nobody else comes through.

Bates Disappointing

Jimmy Outlaw, a holdover from 1939, has been a disappointment. It looks at this time as if he would not stay with the team. He has had more experience than most of these other boys, however, a fact which may force Stengel to keep him around awhile. Hubert Bates, who hit .321 in the Southern Association with Memphis in '39, should be ready for the big leagues. But Stengel has given up on the fellow completely. Bates either refuses to hustle, or he doesn't know how to. He looks like a ball player who doesn't want to play ball.

There is a possibility that Johnny Cooney may help Stengel in the outfield. John is a player-coach, but, of course, could not play many games. For one contest, however, there isn't man in camp who can put on a better defensive show than John.

The possibility of a trade or sale is more than idle rumor. The Brooklyn Dodgers, who have almost as many outfielders at Clearwater as they have pitchers, might listen to an offer. Although the Bees are keeping quiet on the matter, there seems little doubt that advances have been made in some direction for a third regular.

* * *

Briefs . . . When the Bees dropped that one-run decision to Rochester Saturday at West Palm Beach, it was the first time a Casey Stengel major league club had been defeated by a minor league team . . . And you can imagine that the manager was not exactly pleased . . . Talking about pitchers the other day, Stengel said: "It isn't what they throw that counts, it's where they throw it." . . . Meaning, of course, that control is the thing . . . Eddie Miller has taken it upon himself to school Sibby Sisti in the noble art of making the double play . . . Stengel calls Joe Gulledge, the University of Oklahoma boy, a natural hitter . . . He was injured during the early stages of spring training and has had no previous professional experience.

* * *

Wright Field in West Palm Beach, where the Bees might possibly train next spring, seats about 2,500 people and looks like a regular minor league park . . . it lacks, a scoreboard, however . . . on that recent trip to the East Coast, the younger Bees stared wide eyed at the beautiful surroundings of Miami Beach and admitted that they had never seen a more attractive hotel than the Flamingo, where the club stayed over night . . . Even Stengel had to admit that it had something on California . . . Casey got a laugh from the crowd when he said he would have bought the place only he didn't care for the folding chairs on the lawn.

Four-Minute Mile Discussed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A "four-flat" mile?

It's possible, three college track coaches agreed here, and they think Chuck Fenske probably is the man to do it.

Said Ben Ogden, of Temple: "It can be done, and, in my opinion it will be done in the not too distant future—very probably by Chuck Fenske."

Lawson Robertson, veteran Penn and American Olympic track coach won't "place any limit on what Fenske will do in the future" because "he is young and is improving faster than any other runner."

Observed Jim Elliott of Villanova: "I see no reason for believing that the limit has been reached in the standard distance of a mile. Fenske, at 24, has not yet reached the peak of his running career."

Thus in the bespectacled Wisconsin runner who hung up a record of 2:59.7 for the three-quarters at Chicago Saturday night, may be the final word in the long-discussed four-minute mile. The Philadelphia mentors pointed out that a 60.3 for the final quarter at Chicago would have turned the trick.

"A 60.3 final quarter is not at all phenomenal for the mile but whether a fellow would have enough left to go that fast after a 2:59.7 three-quarters, is a question," said Robertson, who long has believed the four-minute mile is within scope of human speed afoot.

He and Ogden agreed that a likely spot for Chuck to attain the "four-flat" would be on the lightning fast Dartmouth indoor track, provided all conditions were favorable. Another good site, Robertson said, would be the quarter-mile Olympic track at Los Angeles.

The Western track, he declared, "is the fastest outdoor track I have ever seen. On a windless day and perfectly paced, the flat mile might be run there. Anyway, I would like to see Fenske try it."

Shucks Wins Again

NASSAU BAHAMAS, March 20 (AP)—John White's sailboat Shucks, which Monday took the first race of a series for the Johnnie Walker cup, repeated yesterday by winning the first of another series of three races in the International Star Class Championship Regatta.

The race was delayed because shifting winds required three changes in the 10½ mile triangular course. Shucks' time was 3:25.45.

Mrs. W. H. Crouse's Scout QQ, of the South Jersey fleet, was second and Paul Smart's Melody, of the Central Long Island fleet, third. Others in order were Gorman Goodwin's Hi Hat; Harry Knowles' Sandy Mac; Sampson Smith's Felilah; Sir Harry Oakes' Nancy and Harry Nye's Gale.

Other races of the series will be sailed Thursday and Sunday with Johnnie Walker races today and Saturday.

Dartmouth Baseball

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—A 25-game schedule, including a spring vacation southern trip, has been announced for the Dartmouth College baseball team.

The schedule:

March 29—Temple at Philadelphia; 30—Maryland at College Park, Md.
April 1 and 3—Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; 4—George Washington at Washington, D. C.; 5—Georgetown at Washington, D. C.; 6—Navy at Annapolis, Md.; 19—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 20—Lafayette at Easton, Pa.; 27—Cornell at Ithaca, N. Y.; 30—Boston University.
May 1—Yale at New Haven, Conn.; 4—Cornell; 8—Holy Cross; 11—Princeton at Princeton, N. J. (two games); 14—Brown; 17—Pennsylvania; 18—Columbia at New York; 22—Harvard; 25—Harvard at Cambridge, Mass.; 30—Vermont at Burlington, Vt.; 31—Columbia.
June 1—Holy Cross at Worcester, Mass.; 15—Yale.

National A. A. U. Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results March 19

(Second Round at Denver)
Des Moines Dealers 72, Amsterdam (N Y.) Textiles 45.
Chicago Acme Steel 43, Denver Univ. 36.
Seattle Savidges 57, Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers 35.
Idaho Southern Branch 36, Penn Athletic Club 27.
Bartlesville (Okla.) Phillips 53, Louisville (Ky.) Edentides 26.
Hollywood Twentieth-Century 62, New Mexico Normal 31.
Montana University 42, Gary, Ind. 39.
Colorado Springs Jewelers 63, Eugene Oregonians 46.
St. Louis Rangers 35, Youngstown, Ohio, Sheet and Tube 23.

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6230 Penn Avenue E. LIBERTY, PGH., PA.
1844 Ardmore Boulevard FOREST HILLS
Commerce and Westinghouse WILMERDING, PA.
Jerome Blvd. and Market McKEESPORT, PA.
1072 Fifth Avenue N. KENSINGTON, PA.
209 Sixth Street TARENTUM, PA.
611 Chartiers Avenue McKEES ROCKS, PA.
1008 Fifth Avenue CORAOPOLIS, PA.
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Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Three thousand miles is a long way to follow a "bird," but when the National badminton championships open here March 28, racketers from as far East as New York and Boston will be on hand to get in their swats at the elusive shuttlecock.

The fast-increasing popularity of this indoor sport will bring a large field of badminton experts, truly national in scope, to the biggest shuttle tourney ever held on the Pacific Coast.

Local champions from 12 cities in the United States will be on hand to attempt the overthrow of youthful Dave Freeman of Pasadena, defending men's singles champion.

Upset Winner

Freeman was an upset winner last year at New York when he defeated the veteran Walter Kramer of Detroit. One of the leading young tennis players in the country and also a good table tennis player, the blond Californian made a whirlwind rise to the top of the badminton world, but holds a precarious position.

Kramer is the No. 1 challenger to regain the national crown, but the championship seekers are a long list. Ken Quigley of Cleveland, semifinalist in the nationals last year and ranked No. 3 in the United States, will be here, as will Paul Vansco, New York, and Bob Stille, Cincinnati, all city champions.

Leaders from California, John Holman, San Francisco; Jack Boegle, Berkeley, and Charles Petty, San Mateo, are other entrants. Among the leading Northwest players are city champions Bob Wills, Spokane; Lyle Morton, Tacoma, and Miles Murdoch, Portland.

Yeager Chief Hope

Seattle's own champ, Dick Yeager, who had the misfortune to lose in the first round of last year's nationals, is the chief hope to help keep this city leading in badminton titles.

The reason such a distant city was awarded the much-sought-after National tournament is that so many Seattle players won titles in past tourneys. Last year in New York, Seattle players walked off with three of the five major titles—all the doubles events.

Two local doubles teams will defend their honors. The men's tandem of Dick Yeager and Ham Law is intact, Law being ranked fifth nationally and former Seattle champion. Yeager and Zoe Smith won the mixed doubles championship and are ready to defend.

Mrs. Del Barkhuff, former Seattle player, who was dethroned as woman champion last year by Mary Whittemore of Boston, but won the doubles crown with Zoe Smith, has moved to Honolulu, and the championships wil miss its outstanding player in three former years.

Fourth National

This is the fourth annual national championships, and Mrs. Barkhuff won the women's singles title in Chicago in 1937, and at Philadelphia in 1938, and shared in many doubles wins.

The women's field will also be strong. Defending champion Miss Whittemore has entered. Also coming are Helen Gibson of Westport, Conn., defeated finalist in the 1939 nationals, and Mrs. Roy Bergman of Westport.

These Eastern stars will make a concerted effort to deprive Seattle of its hold on the badminton honors. A favored mixed doubles team is the combine of Mrs. Bergman and Kramer, while Miss Gibson and Mrs. Bergman have an excellent chance to regain the women's doubles crown they wore in 1938. Miss Gibson and Cleveland's Ken Quigley are another top-ranking doubles pair.

U. S. Players Only

Only United States players can enter this tournament, which opens Thursday and ends Saturday, but the week previous a big international tourney will be held at Spokane.

Canada's leading players and many of the U. S. national leaders will play in the Inland Empire championships. John Samis of Vancouver, B. C., is expected to show the Yankee shuttle champs that the Canadians are still the best players in North America.

Bob Cahn.

Sport Siftings

Generally recognized as national mythical collegiate tennis champion six times in the past 10 years, University of North Carolina will play 15 matches this spring . . . Contests with Princeton and Yale are the feature attractions . . . Haverford, a newcomer on the Tar Heel list, opens the N. C. schedule March 26 at Chapel Hill . . . Colby, another newcomer, plays March 29 . . . The undefeated 1939 Tar Heel team won the North Carolina State and Southern Conference singles championships and the State doubles title, but were upset by Maryland's fine combine of Nate Askin and Allie Ritzenberg in the Conference doubles final.

The 20th annual Mason and Dixon men's golf tournament at Greenbrier is set for April 8-12 . . . Dorothy Poynton Hill, high diver, of international fame, recently played the difficult Riviera (Los Angeles) golf course in 84 . . . She has been playing golf for a year and says she will master the game . . . The Indiana-Iowa football game to be played in Bloomington, Ind., Oct. 1, has been designated Indiana's annual Homecoming contest . . . Iowa State will take part in 43 contests in four sports this spring: 18 baseball games; 10 golf matches; 10 tennis matches and five track meets.

Coach C. S. Moll of Kansas State was elected president of the Big Six Conference swimming coaches at a recent meeting of the group . . . Coach Charles McCaffree, Jr., of Iowa State was re-elected secretary . . . Alabama's baseball team opens March 29 against the strong Northwestern U. nine . . . The following day the Tidesmen will play a second game with the visiting Big Ten nine . . . A Hollywood cricket team, captained by Movie Actor C. Aubrey Smith is planning to visit British Columbia for four matches this summer . . . Another game is tentatively scheduled Sept. 2 at Spokane, Wash. . . . Top notch skiers all over America have their sights trained on the Far West Kandahar to be held at Timberline Lodge, Ore., April 6 and 7. **D. G. D.**

Eastern Amateur Hockey

Results March 19

By the Associated Press

Washington 3, Baltimore 2.
Atlantic City 4, River Vale 2.

Rocky Mountain Experts

Wide World

NEW YORK—Coach Frosty Cox of the University of Colorado team shown with the trophy and surrounded by his players after the recent game in Madison Square Garden in which Colorado defeated Duquesne, 51 to 40, in the final of the Metropolitan invitation basketball tournament. Some 15,200 fans attended.

Hogan Low Score For 18; Rogan One

By the Associated Press

Pinehurst, N. C., March 20

Hogan got low score for 18 holes but Rogan got low score for one hole yesterday in the first round of the North-South open championship.

While Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., was shooting a great 66 to lead the field, Henry Rogan of Nyack, N. Y., hit a tee shot on the 204-yard, par three fifteenth hole that rolled into the cup for a hole-in-one. With that help, Rogan posted a 74.

Hogan Leads North-South By Three-Stroke Margin

PINEHURST, N. C., March 20 (AP)—Ben Hogan, 140 compact pounds of Texas-born golf pro, came within six inches of setting a new competitive course record yesterday when he shot a six-under-par 66 that gave him the first-round lead in the North-South open golf championship by a margin of three strokes.

Hogan, who plays out of White Plains, N. Y., came to the 17th tee of Pinehurst's testing No. 2 course needing two pars for that 66. He put all of his considerable power into a well-hit iron shot that dropped the ball onto the green, 186 yards away, 15 feet hole-high to the right.

Sinking that putt would have put him seven under par. But Benny babied it a bit, and the ball dropped six inches short. He got his par 3 there and par 4 on the finisher, and thus tied the competitive course mark set up in the second round of last year's tournament by Harry Cooper.

Hogan, who stands second in the list of the season's money winners, came in three shots ahead of another little man, Paul Runyan. The former PGA champion and 1935 North-South winner, who was among the first to tee off, put together a fine 69 that stood up until Hogan came home late in the afternoon.

Altogether, 16 pros and one amateur bettered the No. 2 course's par of 72. The simon-pure was Bobby Dunkelberger of High Point, N. C., who posted a neat 71 in spite of a 7 on one hole, and even so had only a one-stroke lead over the next ranking amateum, George Dunlap. The former national amateur champion had a 72.

Behind Runyan at 70 was a group of four—Johnny Revolta, Ted Luther of Pittsburgh, U. S. Open Champion Byron Nelson, and Jack Patroni of Manchester, Vt. The greatest congestion was at 71, where Dunkelberger was bracketed with 10 pros.

Leading scorers:

Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 32-34—66.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 35-34—69.
Johnny Revolta, Evanston, Ill., 35-35—70.
Ted Luther, Pittsburgh, Pa., 33-37—70.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 35-35—70.
Jack Patroni, Manchester, Vt., 34-36—70.
Sam Snead, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., 36-35—71.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 32-39—71.
Willie Goggin, San Francisco, 34-37—71.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., 35-36—71.
Ed. Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., 35-36—71.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 35-36—71.
Harry Cooper, Chicago, 34-37—71.
George Slingerland, Greensboro, N. C., 35-36—71.
Ky Laffoon, Miami, Okla., 35-36—71.
Tony Penna, Dayton, Ohio, 36-35—71.
Bobby Dunkelberger, High Point, N. C., 34-37—71.
George Dunlap, Jr., Pinehurst, 35-37—72.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 36-34—72.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 37-35—72.
Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 35-37—72.
Stanley Horne, Montreal, 36-36—72.
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa., 36-34—72.
Jimmy McHale, San Gabriel, Calif., 34-38—72.

Louise Suggs in Upset

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 20 (AP)—Sixteen-year-old Louis Suggs of Lithia Springs, Ga., turned in the only upset of the Augusta women's invitational golf tournament yesterday with an opening round 4-and-2 conquest of the veteran Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky.

The remainder of the favorites, including Defending Champion Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, went into the second round with convincing victories.

Miss Suggs came back to defeat Miss Miley after making the turn all-square. Her rival today was the veteran Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., who eliminated Mrs. Dorothy Laird of Winnepeg, Manitoba, 7 and 5.

Miss Kirby began defense of her title with a 7-and-5 victory over youthful Jane Crum, University of South Carolina shotmaker. Today she was set to play Helen Dettweiler of Washington, D. C., who was equally as impressive with a 7-and-5 margin over Mrs. Charles Harbough of Cleveland.

Grace Amory, winter resident of Aiken, S. C., and the medalist Monday with a one-under-woman's-par 78, turned back the opening round challenge of Janet Yonker of Elmsford, N. Y., 4 and 2. Her second round opponent was Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., who measured young Ruth Haley of Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Helen Sigel of Philadelphia and Isabel Ogilvie of Augusta kept in the ranks of the contenders but the Philadelphia girl had to wipe away a one-down deficit at the turn to beat Mrs. Henry A. Prunaret of Boston one up. Miss Ogilvie advanced at the expense of Alice Rutherford of Aiken, winning 5 and 4.

In second division matches Mrs. W. Acouff, Philadelphia, defaulted to Mrs. Paul Eve, Augusta; Mrs. Evelyn Rogosin, New York, crushed Mrs. William Parsons, Augusta 9 and 7; Virginia Cannon, Philadelphia, defaulted to Mrs. J. P. Lynott, Augusta; Julia Lockwood, Norwalk, Conn., vanquished Mrs. O. B. Keeler, Atlanta, 5 and 4; Elizabeth Gordon, Boston, trounced Myrtis McKenzie, Augusta, 9 and 7.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 19

At Lakeland, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) 11, Detroit (A) 9.
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 5, St. Louis (N) 4.
At Bradenton, Fla.—New York (A) 3, Boston (N) 0.
At Winter Haven, Fla.—New York (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 2.
At San Antonio, Texas—St. Louis (A) 6, Toledo (AA) 4.
At Arcadia, Fla.—Louisville (AA) 18, Boston (A) 5.
At Haines City, Fla.—Kansas City (AA) 22, Washington (A) 5.
At San Bernardino, Calif.—Chicago (A) 9, Pittsburgh (N) 7.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) cancelled, wet grounds.

Schedule March 20

Philadelphia (N) vs. Cincinnati (N) at Miami Beach.
St. Louis (N) vs. Boston (A) at St. Petersburg, Fla.
Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A) at Clearwater, Fla.
Chicago (N) vs. Philadelphia (A) at Los Angeles.
Detroit (A) vs. New York (N) at Lakeland, Fla.
Chicago (A) vs. Pittsburgh (N) at Pasadena, Calif.
St. Louis (A) vs. Tulsa (TL) at San Antonio, Texas.
Cleveland (A) vs. Washington (A) at Orlando, Fla.

Mrs. Page Holds Lead in Women's Mid-South Event

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 20 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill increased her lead in the Mid-South women's golf tournament to 14 strokes by firing a 75 yesterday to go with her opening round 76 of yesterday.

Runner-up to the former national champion's 151 was Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., who got an 82 to go with her opening 69 of 165 in the 54-hole medal play event.

Helen Waring of Pinehurst finished the round in third place with an 82 which, with her first-round 85, gave her 167.

Mrs. George Corcoran of Greensboro trailed Miss Waring by one stroke for fourth place.

Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., improved her score with an 87 one stroke better than Monday. She had difficulty again yesterday with her woods and putts.

Other scores included:

Mrs. Tom Rudel, New York, 84-88-169; Eleanor Barron, Southern Pines, 86-87-173; Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, New Rochelle, N. Y., 85-87-172; Mrs. E. Boyd Morrow, Baltimore, 90-89-179; Betty Abernethy, Pittsburgh, 86-92-178; Anne Hotchkiss, Pinehurst, 101-94-195, and Mrs. W. B. McCullough, Philadelphia, 97-99-196.

National Pro Basketball Tournament

By the Associated Press

Results March 19

At Chicago (Semifinals)

Chicago Bruins 46, Washington (DC) Heurichs 36.
Harlem Globe Trotters 34, Syracuse (NY) Reds 24.

Wings, Leafs And Rangers Win Contests

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

(Best four out of seven)
Last Night's Result
New York Rangers 4, Boston 0.

Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
New York Rangers	1	0	4	0
Boston	0	1	0	4

Second game—Tomorrow night at Boston Garden.

Series B

(Best two out of three)
Last Night's Result
Toronto 3, Chicago 2.

Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	1	0	3	2
Chicago	0	1	2	3

Second game—Tomorrow night at Chicago.

Series C

(Best two out of three)
Last Night's Result
Detroit 2, New York Americans 1 (25 seconds overtime).

Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	1	0	2	1
New York Americans	0	1	1	2

Second game—Tomorrow night at New York.

By the Associated Press

One of the reasons for the amazing hold hockey has on the sports public is its unpredictability.

If ever a game figured to be close, it was the New York Rangers-Boston Bruins opening battle in the Stanley Cup play-offs in Madison Square Garden last night.

And yet the Rangers won 4-0 and left the Bruins more thoroughly outplayed than they have been for two seasons! The Bruins were never in the game. The vaunted Ranger power and speed was so evident it actually made the Bruins seem clumsy and impotent!

The other play-off games, which will eventually determine a foe for the winner of the Ranger-Bruin series, were a lot more thrilling than the one that had been expected to set a new spine-tingling high.

For instance, Sylvanus Apps gave the Toronto Maple Leafs a 3-2 overtime victory over the Chicago Black Hawks—and thereby probably earned himself a seat in Canada's Parliament! Apps tied the score for the Leafs in the third period and then in the overtime he completely fooled Goalie Paul Goodman and put the Leafs away to a flying start in quest of their series victory. Between games, he's been campaigning for election and should win easily now!

In the third game, Syd Howe was the hero as the Detroit Red Wings had to go overtime to stop the New York Americans 2-1 in the opening game of their series.

The sudden death goal came after 25 seconds of the overtime to break a tie that had lasted throughout the third period.

Howe took the puck and rifled it into the net so rapidly that Goalie Earl Robertson, who had been peppered all night by the Wings never had a chance to stop it.

All six teams rest today before resuming hostilities Thursday.

Overtime Game Features Minor League Play-Off

By the Associated Press

It's a good thing the Indianapolis Capitals and the Providence Reds don't have the second game of their play-off series scheduled tonight. If they did, nobody'd show up. They're probably still in bed after that torrid opening series game last night which went to the Reds by 2-1 after 52 minutes in the overtime period!

Defenseman Harold Jackson was the toast of his mates today for it was his deeply angled shot that ended the game that threatened to go on all night. Jackson's booming shot whizzed past Goalie Alfie Moore to break the deadlock that had existed since late in the second period. Both goalies, Moore and Mike Karakas, played brilliantly, but Moore weakened and allowed the winning goal.

The veteran Tommy Filmore came up with the "hat trick" as the Shore-less Springfield Indians presented their absent manager with a simple 5-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Hornets in their opening play-off game.

Filmore scored the first of his three goals midway through the first period, then came through again just before the close of the period and finally scored again in the second period.

The Hershey Bears had a comparatively simple time in whipping the New Haven Eagles 4-2 in the third play-off game. Both teams went scoreless for the first 32 minutes of the game. Then in the second period the Bears hit their peak and scored four times within a period of six minutes and 39 seconds as 6,800 home fans cheered themselves hoarse.

The Eagles rallied in the third period to score both goals but they never quite recovered from that amazing second period sortie.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Play-off Results March 19

National League

New York Rangers 4, Boston 0.
Toronto 3, Chicago 2 (6:35 of overtime).
Detroit 2, New York Americans 1 (25 seconds overtime).

International-American League

Springfield 5, Pittsburgh 1.
Hershey 4, New Haven 2.
Providence Reds 2, Indianapolis Capitals 1.

Tonight's Schedule

American Association

St. Louis at Omaha.
Minneapolis at St. Paul.

Six States Represented In A. A. U. Third Round Advance

DENVER, March 20 (AP)—California, Louisiana, Iowa, Montana, Idaho and Oklahoma yesterday sent teams into the third round of the National A. A. U. basketball tournament.

Two seeded outfits, the Bartlesville, Okla., Phillips 66 and the Hollywood Twentieth Century, scored easy victories.

The Oklahomans, runnersup to the Denver Nuggets last year, defeated the Louisville Edentides, 55 to 26. Making their first start of the tournament, the Phillips were held to a 20-14 half-time advantage but forged steadily ahead in the second half.

Twentieth Century doubled the score on New Mexico Normal, 62 to 31, as Jack Hupp, an all-America forward in the 1939 meet, flipped 10 field goals on a pretty assortment of shots.

The Shreveport, La., Morris and Dickson team ejected Kansas City College of Commerce, 46 to 44, as Forward Guffy Pattison arched a long field goal from the sideline with only 15 seconds to play.

A fast-stepping attack carried the Des Moines Doalers, manned almost completely by former Drake University players, to a 72-45 success over Amsterdam, N. Y., Textiles.

Montana University rode out an uprising by Gary, Ind., to grab a 42-39 decision and become the next opponent for the Nuggets.

Idaho Southern Branch went into the round of sixteen with a 36-to-27 victory over Penn Athletic Club.

Yesterday's six second-round winners were preceded into the third round by the Nuggets, Oakland Golden States, San Francisco Olympic Club, Salt Lake City Eckers and St. Louis United Service who won Monday.

Provincial Hockey League

Play-off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	3	1	17	6
Valleyfield	1	3	6	17

Valleyfield eliminated.

Series B—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	8	5
Verdun	0	2	5	8

Verdun eliminated.

Series C—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	0	15	4
St. Hyacinthe	0	2	4	15

St. Hyacinthe eliminated.

Series D—Best 2 of 3 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Lachine	2	1	14	6
Boston	2	2	6	14

Boston eliminated.

Series E—Best 3 of 5 games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Sherbrooke	2	0	10	8
Lachine	0	2	8	10

Third game—at Sherbrooke Thursday.

Results March 19
Sherbrooke 4, Lachine 3.

Veteran performers playing for the Hollywood team, in addition to Hupp, include Center Frank Lubin, Carl Knowles and Art Mollner. They had too much basketball "savvy" for their college foes. Woodrow Hutchinson, New Mexico's ace sharpshooter, clicked off 19 points to give him a tournament total of 34.

The Kansas City team battled from behind to take the lead twice late in the game, but Shreveport had too much shooting accuracy.

Ex-Drake athletes who carried Des Moines' swift offense include Chuck Orebaugh, who made 18 points; Paul Griffith, Tokey Ahrenkiel and Ned Swan.

Syracuse Has Four Scorers In Top Eight

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 20 (AP)—The Syracuse Stars didn't get anywhere in the International-American Hockey League this season, but they proved one thing—that the mere presence of high-scoring performers isn't enough to make a winning hockey team.

The Stars finished the season, which ended Sunday, in last place in the league's western division, but out of the eight players who managed to score 50 or more points during the season four were from Syracuse.

The quartet was headed by the league champion, Norm Locking, who scored 63 points. Max Bennett was in fourth place with 56 points, and Ed Convey and Jack Toupin had 50 apiece.

Freddie Thurrier of the Springfield Indians was the second best scorer in the league—60 points—and Tony Hemmerling of New Haven was third with 57.

Ron Hudson of the Indianapolis Capitals, with 54 points, and George Patterson of New Haven, 52 points, completed the 50 or better group.

Season's honors of another sort went to Penalty Pete Bessone of the Pittsburgh Hornets. He spent an even 100 minutes—long enough to play a full game and two periods of another—in penalty boxes during the season, and was far and away the most ill-behaved performer in the league.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
Locking, Syracuse	31	32	63
Thurrier, Springfield	28	32	60
Hemmerling, New Haven	26	31	57
Bennett, Syracuse	25	31	56
Hudson, Indianapolis	27	27	54
Patterson, New Haven	25	27	52
Convey, Syracuse	17	33	50
Toupin, Syracuse	16	34	50
Tremblay, New Haven	23	24	47
Schultz, Springfield	21	25	46
Willson, New Haven	12	32	44
Foster, Philadelphia	21	22	43
Bartholome, Cleveland	17	26	43
Corrigan, Springfield	12	31	43

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The Home Forum

A Day In Fair Week

ONE DAY, when I was a freshman in high school, I found in my "Literature and Life, Book I," a sentence in a story. The story, I think, was *Silas Marner* and the sentence was this: "Strange to say, it did not rain Fair Week."

It wasn't, you would have said, an extraordinary sentence, but to me it was fascinating and provocative. I found it on a day in April; but, when I read it, the young sun of spring slanting across my desk became suddenly for me the hazy, soft, sweet sun of October, the squeak of chalk on the blackboard, the smell of chalk dust mingled with the smell of daffodils on the teacher's desk faded out, and I sat with half-shut eyes hearing the faint music of a carrousel and the crying of barkers; smelling fodder and frankfurters and fresh popped corn; living over again one moment of a day in Fair Week.

* * *

In that quiet Georgia town, children, sitting together on the front piazza steps in the dusk of late August, would begin to talk rapturously of the county fair, and to yearn toward that time in early autumn that was known as Fair Week. I remember the signs we had to go by: the first green-yellow of goldenrod lighting the ditches and the dusty roadside, the picking of cotton, the shocking of corn in the fields. Then, one slightly cooler morning, trudging talkatively toward school, one of us would spy a huge red-lettered banner strung across Main Street, that read: "Southeastern Fair October 9-15." A few days later, loitering homeward, we would find plastered in the windows of vacant stores or on high board fences, the highly-colored posters that pictured tents and Ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds with flags flying—the magic posters that said: "Royal American Shows." On the following Friday, our weekly newspaper, *The Gazette*, would carry an elaborate story describing the carnival's wonders, and promising motor races, balloon jumps, airplane rides, fireworks and exceptional exhibits of agricultural products and livestock.

By this time, all of us, after school hours, were working like beavers to make money to spend at the Fair. We had to make the money ourselves; because our families felt that, if we worked hard enough to earn the silver we spent, we would be less likely to spend it unjudiciously. Everybody had his own ways of making Fair money. As for me, I sold garden vegetables, old clothes, scrap iron, bottles, and, in one fortunate September, a certain patented wringer mop. That year all the houses in town except six had wringer mops and I had two clinking pockets of nickels, dimes, and quarters.

* * *

When I read that line in *Silas Marner* in the spring of my fourteenth year, I could see what George Eliot meant; but, from the ages of nine to twelve, it would have conveyed little, because, rain or shine, all the days of Fair Week were fair days for me. Usually, I made an initial trip on the day after opening day in the company of my grandfather and my mother. We always started out in the early morning, walking the good mile from our house to the Fair grounds and, when we got half-way there, we could hear the music. From that moment I was with difficulty restrained from running every remaining step of the way. And, when we turned off Main Street into the dirt road that led to the grounds and I could see the whitewashed exhibition buildings, the gates, the tops of tents, the crowds of people in gay clothes, I was in an ecstasy for which there were not words enough.

At the turning entrance gate, you paid fifty cents for grown-ups and a quarter for a child. I wanted usually to go straight off to the midway; but my mother and my grandfather felt that we should patronize home talent first, and so we went immediately to the Fair-house. As you entered the door, you came upon a savory booth where a dozen ladies of the U. D. C. were bustling about dispensing fried chicken, sandwiches, cake and ice cream. The floor of the cool Fair-house was covered with sawdust and there were more enticing smells about than I have ever encountered before or since. You walked down the middle aisle between the stalls where shone the exhibits of the Four-H Club, the farms, the dairies, the C. H. H. Club (the cow, the hog, the hen—a little cotton now and then) and you marveled at what had been achieved. There were booths whose walls were made of cotton, or solidly of peanuts strung meticulously on twine; there were dazzling displays of canned fruits, pyramids of apples, squash, tomatoes, cucumbers and pumpkins. Upstairs in the same building were the handcrafts exhibits made by high-school "domestic science" classes and by housewives, who were also needlework artists. There you would find a tatted table-cover like a spider's web, a crazy quilt to compare with Joseph's coat, a star quilt like an intricate puzzle. And just outside the main building were the poultry exhibits where one year my Barred Rock chickens won a blue ribbon. Beyond this were the pens of livestock—Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey cows, Poland China hogs, small calves and smaller pigs, sleek horses, gray rabbits with gray eyes, white rabbits with pink eyes. And everywhere, everywhere were warm sun and brightly-dressed, neighborly people, quick shouts of laughter and the myriad incomparable smells.

* * *

Sitting still at my desk that day in school, seeing it all in a flash through a sentence in *Silas Marner*, I saw all the Fair clearly; and somehow the music of the carrousel was merely a background to the sights and smells of the Fair-house. Yet, the midway had charms of its own. There were the Whip and the Caterpillar rides, the Ferris Wheel from the top of which you could see the courthouse nearly a mile away, the merry-go-round with its horses and swans, the booths of candied apples, hot dogs, peanuts, hamburgers; the continuous music, the barker's cries, the performers on platforms in front of the tents; and, most incredible of all to me, the small booth where on a paper cone a man spun a fluff of white, called cotton candy, that turned to October sunshine in your mouth. There, too, was the tent my grandfather headed for first, where The Old Plantation Show was continuously in progress. My granddad knew perfectly well what the show was going to be like, because it was always the same year after year, but he never failed to approach it with gleeful anticipation. He knew, for instance, that he would see the dusky boys and girls, with rich jest and ragtime and throaty laughter, go into an old-fashioned breakdown, unheeding the protests of a white-headed old darky named Uncle Mose. He knew the exact moment when Uncle Mose, sitting frowning on the sidelines, would begin to tap his foot and cane on the floor, and what it presaged; but he never failed to shake with laughter when, suddenly with a whoop, Uncle Mose, spry as a cricket, leaped up to join the turkey-trot. Coming out of the show, my granddad would always say to my mother: "Madge, you'll have to admit that was bully"; and my mother, settling her big hat or pulling on her gloves, would invariably say with appreciative nods of the head: "Papa, it was just Jim-dandy." Then one of them would turn to me and ask if I were hungry and I would shout, "Yes," and off we would go, swinging hands, to the long tables that were presided over by my Cousin Matt and my cousin, Beauregard Bailey. And though even now I remember, with poignant eloquence, Cousin Borie's Brunswick stew and white bread and iced tea, I shall not try to say what it was like; because, unless you have tasted Georgia Brunswick stew as cooked by my Cousin Borie and seasoned by my Cousin Matt, you couldn't begin to know what I mean.

* * *

"Strange to say, it did not rain Fair Week." But not strange for me. It could have been raining golliwogs and the day would have still been fair to me, both because of the day and because of Georgia where, if it rains before seven you can be pretty sure it will shine before eleven. And anyway the weather made little difference to Fair-goers. If it rained for three or four hours, you just stayed in the Fair-house and talked to your neighbors from out in the country. Then, when it shone, you went out to the midway. You went to the Fair in the early morning and you didn't leave, rain or star-shine, before late in the evening. You didn't take a streetcar home, because there was no streetcar; but the walk home was not long if you were a youngster like me. Fair day and Fair week were always fair to me; and, after a day at the Fair, I could still hear, dozing off to sleep, a quick, high, excited and exciting murmur of voices and the tiny, repetitive music of the carrousel. I could see the lights on the turning Ferris Wheel and the flash of skyrockets. I could smell fodder and soft old linens. I could hear the lowing of cows, the whinnying of horses, the cut-cut of hens and, lastly, the crowing of a cock merging with sleep into the crowing of another cock which would herald the beginning of a day that would be whatever the weather man said, a day at the Fair and therefore, not strangely at all, a Fair day.

GILBERT MAXWELL

Early Pasture

Only a little while ago
The pasture slopes had spots of snow
And shaggy brown—just like the sides
Of the yearling calf we turned into
The winding meadow's early tides
Of soft green. It is all we can do
To get the calf to the barn for the night.
His wide eyes stare and he plays that fright
Has taken him, and he curls his tail
And bounds away—then turns to look
To see if we follow across the brook.
And, finding the chase of no avail,
We start away—and then he follows,
Leaping to left and nibbling to right,
Back to the barn where the bravest swallows
Dive in the last clear pools of light.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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Soft Hoosier Air And A Harvest Moon

IT IS EVENING in Indiana, a summer evening. The supper dishes have been washed, and Mother and the daughter whose turn it was to dry them have just come out on the front porch. Some of the children have gone off to the movies or to linger over a soda fountain on Main Street, but the rest of the folks are there. Father is in the swing. . . . Grandma is in a rocker, resting her feet and rocking gently, to stir up a little air. On the steps a small boy is nuzzling his second slice of watermelon. . . .

The boy's sister and older brother are on the porch too, and Aunt Mollie, who has come over with a dish of her apple slump; and when Mother and her helper come out, it is truly "quite a getherin' "—as Grandma might say. But it is a quiet, comfortable, Hoosier-fed gathering, and, no matter how small the porch may be, there is still room for a neighbor or two.

Everyone looks up when Mother appears, but no one stirs. It isn't time yet. Mother sighs softly, unties her apron, takes down a palm-leaf fan from the rack, and settles herself in a rocker. "Hot!" she says, but that is all and nobody answers. They continue to sit in silence, listening to the drone of the locusts and smelling the deep, rich smells of an Indiana summer evening—honeysuckle and heaven trees and other people's suppers. It is as if they were waiting for something. And they are. The soft Hoosier air itself is breathless, and the gathered family are silent as they wait.

It is the boy who sees it first. He stands up on the steps and points through the ghostly, mottled branches of the sycamores.

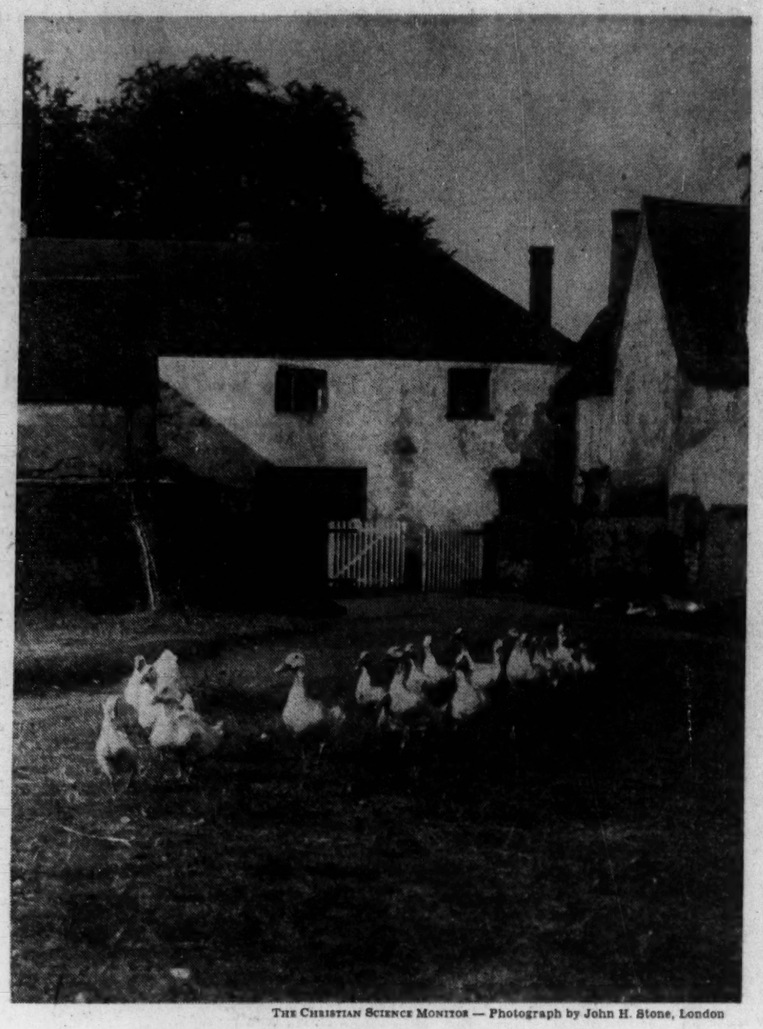
"Look!" he cries. "There she comes!"

Mother stops fanning herself, and Grandma's rocker ceases. Father turns slowly in the swing. . . . Aunt Mollie utters a little cry of wonder, and the other children run to the boy's side. Then, for a while, everyone is silent again; for a great, red moon is lifting slowly into the sky. Half the heavens it covers, almost, in the first few minutes, before it spills its blood upon the sultry evening air and sails more freely upward; and, no matter how many times they have seen it before, the folks on the porch are awed as they watch.

At last, Father turns to Mother and she nods in answer to his unspoken question. She is cool and rested now from her dishwashing.

"A harvest moon," she murmurs; and Father clears his throat, as if he were about to suggest a wholly new and unimagined thing, although everyone knows what he is going to say. It is what they have been waiting for.

"Well, folks," he says and clears his throat once more, "let's all go down and take a look at the river."—From "The Wabash," by WILLIAM E. WILSON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by John H. Stone, London

DUCK PROCESSION AT PAUNTLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

THE COUNTIES OF England are strongly individual. Not only does the scenery change, but the buildings, dialects, the interests of the people, and many other things change, too. Some counties are definitely older than others. One has only to step from this county to that to find it so. Gloucestershire, for instance. How old, how very old is Gloucestershire. And how restful, with its forests, its vales, its abbeys, and its farms. Trees and Gloucestershire go together, even the names of the places produce a sense of green leaves and shady boughs, of strength and permanence—Oakridge, Alderley, Ashbrook, Hazelton, Elmstone, all of which were taken from trees.

The village of Pauntley is as old as one can wish, with its Norman church, its ancient Manor, and its tales of Dick Whittington. It was from Pauntley that young Dick set forth on foot in the fourteenth century to make his way to London, and on the west tower of the church the arms of Whittington are still to be seen.

The ducks in the picture are obviously setting forth on some definite expedition, too, a band of silver feathers and golden beaks, leaving the farm in the early morning sunshine to spend a day of happy leisure on the pond.

John Quincy Adams' Library

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was much given to reading, especially in history and poetry, and possessed a large library. This collection is now housed in a stone building next to the John Quincy Adams home in Quincy, Massachusetts, and is owned by the Adams Memorial Society, formed in 1927 to take over the Adams house and to keep it open for the use of the family as a memorial to their ancestor. The library consists of nearly ten thousand volumes, although about a tenth of these were added by the two following generations. In 1933, the most valuable of the volumes, about 750 in number, were deposited by the family in the Boston Athenaeum. John Quincy Adams had at least four different bookplates. The first was a crudely engraved label, with his name, and the copy in the American Antiquarian Society collection bears the date 1782 in his handwriting. The other three plates are heraldic, with the family arms, excellently engraved, but without name of engraver.

With John Quincy Adams ends the first fifty years of the Republic. He was the last President who came under the influence of eighteenth-century culture. The libraries of the first six Presidents all contained volumes of Chesterfield, Goldsmith, Sterne, Doctor Johnson, and Voltaire. — From "A Book Hunter's Holiday," by A. S. W. ROSENBACH. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Design for True Living

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A CLEAR NIGHT when the distant stars are shining, the unenlightened observer may behold only a field of glittering lights which, though they present a magnificent spectacle, seem to be without design. But to the astronomer, each planet and constellation has its place, and he knows with mathematical certainty where each may be found.

Again, there may be many troubled ones who, having observed the beauty of these distant stars, have comforted themselves with the reflection that such apparent harmony must indicate the existence of a supreme designer or creator, and have longed to see some evidence of design or purpose in their own lives. They want to believe in a ruling intelligence, but as they observe mortal existence they see imperfection, confusion, discord, and decay. As the Psalmist says (Psalms 107:27, 28): "They . . . are at their wit's end. Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and he bringeth them out of their distresses."

Down the ages spiritually minded men and women have striven to attain the true way of life. Sometimes it has been missed through its very simplicity, because the human mind, filled with pride, egotism, self-conceit, has looked for happiness and satisfaction in person, place, and things, and when these have failed, when conditions or circumstances have become difficult, it has become weary, hopeless, and discouraged. To those who have experienced disappointment such as this, the words of Isaiah bring comfort (Isaiah 30:20, 21): "Though the Lord give you the bread of adversity, and the water of affliction, yet shall not thy teachers be removed into a corner any more, but thine eyes shall see thy teachers: and thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

Moses, "when he was about to make the tabernacle," received the divine admonition (Hebrews 8:5), "See, . . . that thou make all things according to the pattern shewed to thee in the mount." Christ Jesus taught his followers to love God supremely and their neighbor as themselves. The significance and application of the pattern shown in the mount become increasingly apparent as we become more Christlike in thought and action. Today Christian Science enables us to understand, obey, and live the truth which has been revealed.

Divine Science teaches that each one is endowed with the ability to think and act rightly, and that no false laws of heredity or environment can hinder one from knowing and obeying what is true. One can find happiness and satisfaction only as he lives his life in obedience to the law of God, good.

It is very important that young people be given an ideal of conduct based on the truth of being, and that they be taught to recognize the beauty of that which is morally pure. It should be recognized that morality, goodness, spirituality are never old-fashioned. They are ever fresh and new to the heart that discerns their eternal beauty. They can bring into any life, however seemingly commonplace, the distinction of expressing love and joy.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 248): "Do you not hear from all mankind of the imperfect model? The world is holding it before your gaze continually. The result is that you are liable to follow those lower patterns, limit your life-work, and adopt into your experience the angular outline and deformity of matter models." The perfect model for thought and action is found in the way of living taught and exemplified by Christ Jesus. His precepts are interpreted by Christian Science, which reveals God as the one infinite, unchanging Mind, and man as His reflection, obedient to His law. We need to look upon the perfect model, instead of the counterfeits which we see all around us, and then we shall be so sure of the truth that we shall be able to help not only ourselves, but also our neighbor.

Our way of thinking and living changes when we gain even a glimpse of the spiritual laws which govern the universe and man, and strive to understand and obey the divine design. This does not hinder our enjoyment of happy, natural human experiences, but it enables us to know that our affairs are under the government of divine Mind. Relying more and more on spiritual means to work out our problems, we find the way becoming clearer. Thus, as Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 249), "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Appointment in March

The wind and I
have a rendezvous—
and none will be there
in the open blue
where sail-boat clouds
go scudding by
but the brow of the hill
and the wind and I!

ELAINE V. EMANS

Ţinta Vieţii Adevărate

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

PE O NOAPTE SENINĂ, când strălucesc stelele îndepărtate, un observator nepriceput vede numai un câmp de lumini strălucitoare, care deşi prezintă un spectacol minunat, pentru dânsul pare a fi fără un rost. Pentru astronom însă, fiecare planetă şi fiecare constelaţiune îşi are locul bine stabilit, şi el ştie, cu o siguranţă matematică, unde poate fi găsită fiecare.

Pe de altă parte sunt mulţi necăjiţi, care văzând frumuseţea acestor stele îndepărtate, mângâindu-se, şi-au dat seama că această armonie trebue să arăte existenţa unui făuritor sau creator suprem, şi atunci s'a născut în ei dorinţa să aibă dovezi şi asupra ţintei sau a scopului propriei lor vieţi. Ei vor să crează într'o inteligenţă cârmuitoare, însă uitându-se la vieaţa de toate zilele, ei văd în ea imperfecţiune, confuzie, neînţelegere şi decădere. Precum spune Psalmistul (Psalm 107:27, 28): "Zădarnică le era toată iscusinţa. Atunci, în strîmtorarea lor, au strigat către Domnul, şi El i-a izbăvit din necazurile lor."

Dealungul veacurilor, bărbaţi şi femei cu mintea luminată, s'au străduit să se îndrumeze pe adevărata cale a vieţii. Câteodată n'a găsit-o, de simplă ce era, şi pentrucă mintea omenească, plină de mândrie, egotism (iubire de sine) şi amăgire, a căutat fericirea şi mulţumirea în fiinţe, locuri şi lucruri, şi când acestea au dat greş, când condiţiunile sau împrejurările au devenit grele, calea s'a arătat istovitoare, fără nădejde şi descurajatoare. Pentru acei care au trecut prin dezamăgiri de felul acestora, cuvintele lui Isaia (Isaia 30:20, 21): "Domnul vă va da pîne în necaz, şi apă în strîmtorare. Învăţătorii tăi nu se vor mai ascunde, ci ochii tăi vor vedea pe învăţătorii tăi. Urechile tale vor auzi după tine glasul care va zice: 'Iată drumul, mergeţi pe el!' când veţi voi să vă mai abateţi la dreapta sau la stînga."

Moise, "când avea să facă cortul" a primit îndemnul divin (Evrei 8:5): "Ia seama, . . . să faci totul după chipul care ţi-a fost arătat pe munte." Hristos Isus a învăţat pe discipolii săi să iubească pe Dumnezeu mai presus de toate şi pe aproapele lor ca pe ei înşişi. Însemnătatea şi punerea în aplicare a învăţăturii date pe munte, devin din ce în ce mai clare cu cât şi noi devenim mai asemănători lui Hristos în gândire şi în fapt. Astăzi Ştiinţa Creştină ne face să înţelegem, să ascultăm şi să trăim adevărul care ne-a fost desvăluit.

Ştiinţa divină ne arată că fiecare este înzestrat cu facultatea de a gândi şi de a lucra aşa cum trebue, şi că legile eredităţii sau a mediului înconjurător nu pot să ne împiedice de a cunoaşte şi de a asculta ce este adevărat. Putem găsi fericire şi mulţumire numai când ne trăim vieaţa în ascultarea legii lui Dumnezeu, binele.

Este de mare importanţă ca să se dea tineretului un ideal de conduită, întemeiat pe adevărul fiinţei, şi să fie îndrumat să-şi dea seama de frumuseţea atot ce este curat din punct de vedere moral. Trebue să se ştie că moralitatea, bunătatea şi spiritualitatea nu se învechesc niciodată. Ele ne înviorează întotdeauna şi sunt mereu noui pentru inima care distinge frumuseţea lor eternă. Ele pot aduce în vieaţa fiecăruia, oricât de searbădă ar fi ea, putinţa de a-şi arăta iubire şi bucurie.

Mary Baker Eddy scrie în *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, pag. 248): "Nu auzi dela omenirea întreagă despre modelul imperfect? Lumea îl ţine mereu în faţa privirii tale. Rezultatul este că tu eşti expus să urmezi acele modele inferioare, să-ţi mărgineşti activitatea vieţii, şi să adopţi în experienţa ta conturul unghiular şi diformitatea modelelor materiei." Chipul desăvârşit de a gândi şi lucra, se găseşte în modul de a trăi propovăduit şi arătat de Hristos Isus. Preceptele lui sunt interpretate de Ştiinţa Creştină, care ne arată pe Dumnezeu ca unica Minte infinită, neschimbătoare, şi pe om ca reflecţia Sa, supus legii Sale. Trebue să ne îndreptăm privirile către modelul desăvârşit, în loc să ne uităm la prefăcătoriile pe care le vedem în jurul nostru, şi atunci vom fi aşa de sigur de adevăr, încât vom putea să ne ajutăm nu numai pe noi, ci şi pe aproapele nostru.

Felul nostru de a gândi şi de a trăi se schimbă când ne însuşim chiar numai o licărire din legile spirituale, care cârmuesc universul şi pe om, şi când ne străduim să înţelegem şi să ascultăm de planul divin. Aceasta nu ne împiedecă să nu ne bucurăm de toate cele omeneşti la care avem dreptul în vieaţă, însă ne face să ştim că acţiunile noastre sunt sub stăpânirea Minţii divine. Bizuindu-ne din ce în ce mai mult pe mijloace spirituale spre a rezolva problemele noastre, găsim că se luminează calea. Precum scrie Mary Baker Eddy (ibid., pag. 249): "Să primim Ştiinţa, să părăsim toate teoriile întemeiate pe mărturia simţurilor, să ne lepădăm de modelele imperfecte şi de idealurile amăgitoare; şi astfel să avem un Dumnezeu, o Minte, şi aceasta perfectă, producând propriile Sale modele de perfecţiune."

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The Junk Man

Allegro!

He has a horse with many bells,
He sits atop his high domain.
He takes the things we cannot use,
Our old clothes and our worn-out shoes,
And adds them to his happy reign.
He sings away amid the dust,
A ruler in this realm of rust.

ELIZABETH GLASS BARLOW

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1940

Harvard Men May Get Million Dollar Home

Possibility that the Harvard Corporation will invest in a new $1,000,000 housing unit for Harvard graduate students appears as the result of a survey conducted by Harvard's Phillips Brooks House report of which was made public today.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, who has been studying the report since early in February, asked that the Harvard Corporation release the necessary funds to build the housing unit from Harvard's endowment, not as a gift, but as an investment on which a profit of at least 4 per cent could be expected.

It was reported that the Corporation is seriously considering such an investment.

But in any event, one thing is certain: steps are being taken to remedy what is recognized to be a highly unsatisfactory situation.

"We have found," the Brooks House report says, "the rooming houses (in which nearly 40 per cent of the unmarried students live) present problems in small rooms, crowding, lighting, heating and bathroom facilities," and that more than 1,500 such students face "an unnecessarily unhappy existence" with frequent periods of "loneliness and dejection."

Even Others Are Affected

"We have found," the report continues, "that students in higher income brackets do not escape like problems unless they can afford the high cost of an apartment. . . . We have found that virtually all students (except students in university dormitories) live an appreciable distance from school and at even greater distance from the places they take their meals. . . .

"We have found that a majority of men, particularly in the lower income and rent group, and particularly in rooming houses, live alone. . . .

"With the present decentralization, the breadth of intellectual vision one should expect to achieve in a great university is denied, the fellowship with kindred personalities is limited, and the opportunities for association with men with similar academic interests are few."

Dean States His Position

Dean Landis said in his recent annual report to the President of the University: "The boarding house owner makes quite a decent living from graduate rentals, so why shouldn't the University be able to lease the rooms at a slight profit, sufficient to establish a sinking fund to pay for the houses?"

Universities are obliged to provide "inexpensive but congenial surroundings in which to live," he added. Envisaging a single House in which students from both the Law School and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences might live together, he said:

"The relationship between law and the other (natural) sciences would thus more readily be established in an atmosphere where quest for knowledge was common, but where the horizons were broad.

"In such a scheme, each man would then tend to have some grasp of the outlines of the other sciences in addition to having sketched in the light and shade of his own."

Possible Ban of Fish Fork Shadows Union-Owners Talks

Use of the one-prong "pitchfork" for handling fish at the Boston Fish Pier, a practice which displaced the age-old use of three-prong pitchforks when the Health Department of the City of Boston and the United States Government Food and Drug Administration, banned the old fork, enters the discussions over a new working agreement between union fishermen and boat owners today.

Members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, met this afternoon in Maverick Hall, East Boston, to consider primarily the demand of the owners that they provide a yes or no answer as to their willingness to accept for another year the same profit-sharing basis they had in the year ending March 15.

Types of Fork Debated

But at the same meeting they are expected to discuss the possible ban on the single prong "fork"—or "pew"—which was threatened by the Boston Health Department some time ago when officials said they would attempt to eliminate the use of all types of forks in handling fish, this spring.

Fishermen opposed the ban on the three-tine fork on the basis that it delayed the work of unloading and added to the cost. The one-prong "pew" that was allowed as a compromise, has been found to slow up the work to some extent, and to damage the fish more than the old type of fork, according to fishermen. If this is abolished, however, the work of discharging fish would be seriously slowed, thereby increasing the cost.

In view of the fact that the fishermen pay the "lumpers" who discharge the fish at the Pier, they have a direct interest in discharge and handling methods as well as costs.

Owners of the boats propose that the men dispose of the question of accepting or rejecting the 1939 "lay" or division of trip profits, before other issues are discussed.

Would Mean a Loss

Acceptance of last year's plan would mean that at least two of the demands of the men would automatically be lost. The men wanted the owners to pay the cost of discharging fish, and to pay the full cost of salaries to radio operators as well as their keep aboard ship. But last year's arrangement was to have the crew pay the helpers for discharging fish, and to pay half the radio man's salary and keep.

The men aver that any increase in cost of fish handling because of methods used or for any other reason—if borne by the crews—would be, in effect, a reduction in pay

Many other issues remain to be discussed between the workers and boat owners, including an increase in the hours worked each week, preferential hiring, and the methods of auctioning fish catches at the New England Fish Exchange.

Negotiations will be resumed at 10:30 a. m. tomorrow at the Fish Pier.

State Plans Fund for Fair

The Massachusetts exhibit at the New York World's Fair will be completely reconstructed, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall disclosed today, as he asked the Executive Council to approve a $20,000 expenditure to continue the exhibit this year.

The Governor said that Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, Chairman of the Special Massachusetts World's Fair Commission, stated that $25,000 would be needed to continue the exhibit. Governor Saltonstall agreed that the State should put up $20,000 with the additional $5,000 to be raised from outside sources.

Senator Goodwin today disclosed that this additional sum is certain to come from private sources. He added that the Massachusetts exhibit will be so changed, at very little expense, that persons who visited the fair last year will see that this State has an entirely new display.

The $20,000 State contribution will be taken from a $250,000 fund established by the Legislature to take care of financial emergencies arising during the off year of the Legislature.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain tonight and Thursday morning followed by fair; colder late tonight and Thursday with lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; increasing southwesterly winds shifting to west or northwest tonight.

Maine: Snow late tonight and Thursday morning, slightly colder tonight, colder Thursday and Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and slightly colder tonight; Thursday snow flurries and colder.

Massachusetts: Snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior tonight, and in the east portion Thursday morning, snow flurries in the west portion Thursday; colder late tonight and Thursday.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow or rain tonight, ending Thursday morning; colder late tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds over south portion becoming strong west or northwest tonight and increasing winds over north portion becoming fresh easterly tonight, fresh to strong north or northwest Thursday morning; overcast weather with rain or snow tonight; Thursday broken clouds with rain or snow Thursday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	Minneapolis	8	8
Chicago	29	29	New Orleans	62	62
Denver	29	29	New York	43	42
Helena	44	42	Philadelphia	38	36
Kansas City	37	37	St. Louis	34	34
Los Angeles	53	53	San Francisco	55	54
Miami	59	57	Washington	42	40

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 20.
B—Minimum, March 19.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:18 p. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:41 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles 6:26 tonight.

Medical Measure Upheld in Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20 (AP)—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors held constitutional today a State law making it a criminal offense to use methods of "birth control," and ruled that it was illegal for a physician to prescribe contraceptives.

The decision was made in the case of two Waterbury physicians, and a nurse of that city, who had demurred to charges that they were accessories to violations of the law and had been upheld by Superior Court Judge Kenneth Wynne.

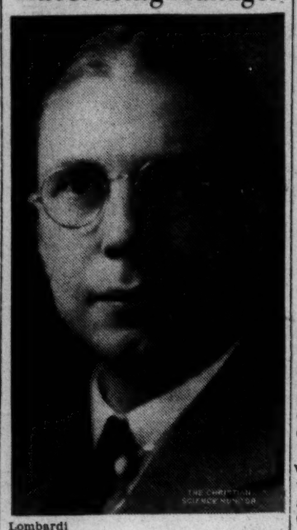
Acting unanimously, the Supreme Court Judges set aside Judge Wynne's judgments.

In a companion case, the Supreme Court, however, ordered State's Attorney William B. Fitzgerald of Waterbury, to return birth control literature and contraceptives seized from the Birth Control League, Inc., and the Waterbury Maternal Health Center.

Elliott to Address Club

William Yandell Elliot, Professor of Government at Harvard University, will address the Arlington Woman's Club tomorrow afternoon in Robbins Memorial Hall. His topic will be "America Looks at the World Today."

Advertising Manager



Lombardi

James A. Peirce

With John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass.

Guy W. Cox, President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, announces the appointment of James A. Peirce as Advertising Manager to succeed Henry H. Putnam, who retires on April 1.

Mr. Peirce, who has been associated with the advertising department of the insurance company since 1925, graduated from Brown University, class of 1919. Before joining the John Hancock's advertising staff, he was engaged in sales activities in the chemical field.

Spa Strike On Vote Issue Is Deadlocked

No progress was reported today in efforts to settle the strike of employees in the eight restaurants of Thompson's Spa., Inc., and representatives of both factions were scheduled to appear before the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation again this afternoon.

Chief contention between the restaurant management and the five American Federation of Labor unions involved appeared to be on the issue of an election by secret ballot to allow workers to determine their choice of collective bargaining representatives.

The unions involved in the dispute are Local 186 of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association; Federal Labor Union No. 21923, composed of maintenance workers; Local 28 of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association; Local 112 of the Waitresses' Union; and Local 66 of the Laundry Workers' Union, all affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The Union's Case

Presenting the union's case this morning Joseph Stefani, Financial Secretary and Business Representative of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks' Association, who is acting Chairman of a Joint Council representing the unions, declared that Thompson's Spa had insisted that the election be held on company property and be determined by a majority vote of all the 740 employees eligible for union membership.

He said a vote under those conditions would be unfair to the unions. Instead, the unions demanded an election in the offices of the State Labor Relation Commission with only a majority of those actually voting necessary to carrry the election, Mr. Stefani stated.

In a statement this morning, John W. Stokes, Treasurer of Thompson's Spa, Inc., emphasized that no issue of wages, hours, or working conditions exists in the present strife, and that the Company's stand is solely on the rights of workers to choose by secret ballot their collective bargaining representative.

Employers' Reply

Mr. Stokes said this morning that a conference held last Friday in the State Labor Relations office was progressing toward a satisfactory agreement in regard to the methods for conducting the proposed election. "The question of when the election should be held, and the classification of workers eligible to vote, had been agreed upon when the meeting adjourned until Saturday morning," Mr. Stokes said. "On Saturday morning when a conference was convened to discuss the place of election and the question of what would constitute a majority, both of which points we had failed to agree upon, we were confronted with a new group of union representatives."

"Esmonde T. Doherty, an attorney who had not been at the previous conference," Mr. Stokes declared, "was introduced as counsel for the unions. Mr. Doherty disclaimed any knowledge of previous conversations and said that the election wouldn't prove a thing. He said that if the unions could picket the Thompson's Spa restaurants, crippling our business, then we should recognize the unions. That terminated negotiations and the strike was called on Monday night," the restaurant spokesman charged.

Mr. Stokes claimed that additional employees who were out yesterday returned to work today, and that the restaurants were all operating normally.

Budget Is Sent Up to Council Little Changed

Approved despite protest, only change is from $70,000 library roof, to $15,000 for repairs.

Despite recommendations from civic agencies for substantial reductions in Boston's municipal expenses, and widespread protests against the prospective record tax rate of $41.50, the Appropriations Committee of the Boston City Council last night approved Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's 1940 budget with but a single alteration—reduction of the $70,000 allowance for a new roof on the Public Library at Copley Square to $15,000 for repairs to the present one.

The budget now goes to the full Council for final action, and prompt aproval was forecast today in City Hall circles.

At the same time the Committee returned to the Mayor a supplementary appropriation order sent to the Council last Monday, calling for $1,158,000 for snow removal, and asked further study by George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner. Mr. Hyland told the Committee yesterday that a few thousand dollars might be pared from the total.

Minority Report Promised

The Committee overrode strong objections from Councilor Henry L. Shattuck in returning the budget virtually approved. Councilor Shattuck, who indicated he may submit a prepared minority report, urged that the budget be returned disapproved to the Mayor with a request for widespread reductions in pay roll and other items.

Prominent civic agencies and virtually every newspaper in Boston had protested the approval of the budget as it stood. The Boston Municipal Research Bureau submitted a detailed brief outlining economies which it estimated would aggregate not less than $600,000. The Committee on Municipal Finance of the Chamber of Commerce demanded an executive re-examination of the document.

The Boston League of Women Voters urged consolidation of departments and joined the other agencies in asking that unnecessary and duplicated services be dropped. The Taxpayers' Alliance pointed out that between $50,000 and $100,000 could be saved by dropping a large percentage of the 80 constables now employed as political appointees.

It was the consensus among these groups and in other informed quarters that the largest potential savings lie in pay roll reductions through a strict no-hiring policy and dismissal of unnecessary employees. Boston ranks near the highest among large American cities in the proportionate number of municipal employees.

However, the Tobin administration has made it known to official agencies assigned to find economies that it is interested only in reductions that do not involve dismissal of any substantial numbers of employees.

Mayor Vetoes New Job

The Committee held extended hearings at which each department head was questioned concerning his proposed expenditures. Following this, various private organizations presented their oral and written recommendations in detail. The Committee then spent two afternoons in conference with Herman C. Loeffler, secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, at which Mr. Loeffler discussed in detail the economies under consideration. Yesterday's decision accepted none of these recommendations.

Allowances for city expenditures for 1940, including the special appropriation for snow removal and considering the Committee's contemplated reductions, will stand at approximately $40,700,000. This is more than $700,000 above last year's appropriations.

Meanwhile, City Hall circles saw an appropriate bit of timing in Mayor Tobin's announcement—the same day as the Committee's decision became known—that he has vetoed the Council's ordinance making a new position of telephone operator in the Council chambers at $1,600 a year, which was scheduled to go to Mrs. Mildred M. Harris, ex-Councilor who lost her post at last November's election.

"It has been my policy to disallow the creation of new positions in the city service unless there is a pressing and urgent necessity for such a position," Mayor Tobin declared in his veto message.

Connolly Fails To Get Bail

Up to noon today efforts to secure the release of John Patrick Connolly, former Clerk of Suffolk Superior Civil Court, and William T. Conway from the Charles Street Jail had failed.

The former Clerk and his co-defendant, Mr. Conway, were found guilty yesterday by a Suffolk County Jury on numerous charges involving conspiracy and the acceptance of money from county employees as payments for jobs.

Mrs. Connolly today continued her efforts to raise $10,000 bail required by the Court of each of the two defendants. She conferred among others, with attachés of the District Attorney's office, but without immediate success.

How to "See" Spring Come In

By a Staff Photographer

Here's How to Do It

Top—A piece of paper, punctured with a small hole, is placed in a sunny window. Bottom—The young woman indicates how the east-west path of the sun could be traced on the floor at 1:24 p. m. Only on the day spring or fall comes in would the path make a straight line.

Government Urged to Steer Middle Course in Industry

America's paramount national issue is relationship of Government and business, declared Oscar W. Haussermann, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, this noon before the Rotary Club of Boston at the Hotel Statler. Mr. Haussermann's topic was "The New Individualism in This Era of Expanding Governmental Activity."

"Our Government has never, until recently, tried to do other than follow a middle course with relation to business and industry," said Mr. Haussermann. "The progress we have made in the past has been in no small part due to the sanity of our American people in keeping the Ship of State along this middle course."

"The proper relation between Government and private industry will not be decided by any single decisive battle," he said. "There will be 1,001 skirmishes on as many fronts centering around innumerable specific points, and the struggle will go on and on probably for many generations to come."

"If we are to save the country from costly and painful experience of trial and error, which we sincerely believe bureaucracy entails, we must not only think straight and talk right but also get popular support," said Mr. Haussermann.

"We must convince the American people, particularly the wage earners and farmers, as to the wisdom, strength, and common sense, of keeping Government in this country in its proper place, as to the sanity of steering the Ship of State along the traditionally American middle course—a course which gives due regard to both liberty and equality but aims at not too much of either at the undue expense of the other," he said.

"It is not a mistake for the champions of private enterprise to use their keenest critical faculties in appraising the wisdom of the bureaucrats, their statesmanship, their distinterested impartiality, and their practical ability to sense the direct and collateral effects of their advocacy," Mr. Houssermann continued.

"The individualist in opposing bureaucracy," the speaker said, "cannot fight alone. He must fight collectively if he is to fight effectively. He must rally to his support his industry, his community, and whatever organizations see eye to eye with him on the issue in controversy.

"Every battler in this field should be frank and sincere, socially enlightened, thoroughly well-informed on the points in controversy, and reasonably articulate in the presentation of his point of view. Too many opponents of governmental measures have in the past gone to Washington without having made any real study of the measure in issue and without carefully considering the effect of its detailed provisions.

"Careful research, careful study, broad and deep understanding, honesty, sincerity, good manners, good nature, and a genuine interest in the general welfare, are the best weapons I know of in this kind of a fight," Mr. Haussermann declared.

Insurance Inquiry Told Of Forced Bad Risks

Saying that the Broad Street Mutual Liability Insurance Company, was "doomed from the start" because of bad risks which any new company is forced to accept, George J. Philpott, treasurer of the company, opened testimony today in the investigation of defunct mutual liability insurance companies being held by a special commission set up by the Legislature. The Commission is headed by Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose.

Mr. Philpott testified that the Broad Street Mutual Company was in existence one year and during that time did business which amounted to between $1,000,000 and $1,250,000. Mr. Philpott also stated that the Hub Insurance Agency was the sole agency for the Broad Street Company, and that both organizations, together with the General Premium Finance Company, had the same officials, including William J. Howard, President; James A. Dolan, Secretary, and himself as treasurer.

Similar to Another Case

This testimony revealed a situation similar to one uncovered by a previous special commission investigating the defunct Commonwealth Mutual Liability Company.

Mr. Philpott testified further that all companies, with the exception of the General Premium Company, had offices together in the same building at 55 Kilby Street.

The Hub Agency was founded two years before the Broad Street Co., but was not active, he said, until the latter was formed. Mr. Philpott said that previous to his connection with the Broad Street company he had no insurance experience. His salary, Mr. Philpott stated, was to be $5,000 a year with the Broad Street organization, but that he was authorized to collect an additional $5,000 yearly from the General Premium Company, plus $7,500 from the Hub agency. These two latter salaries, Mr. Philpott said, he did not accept, since the bulk of his services went to the Broad Street company.

Questioned on Fund

Representative Arthur I. Burgess, (R) of Quincy, questioned Mr. Philpott closely concerning the $100,000 fund which is required by law to be filed with the insurance department of the State prior to a company's organization. This sum is to be composed of subscriptions for insurance from persons promising to take out insurance with the company when it is formed.

Mr. Burgess asked: "Is it not a fact that many of these subscriptions filed by the Broad Street company were not bona fide?"

"I don't think so," replied Mr. Philpott.

"Is it not a fact," Mr. Burgess continued, "that more than two thirds of these subscriptions were never turned into your company."

"I would have to see the records before I could answer that question," replied Mr. Philpott.

Mr. Philpott testified that he did not receive an accounting from the Hub Agency until nearly the end of their year of business, though checks reached him from the agency for large amounts, one or two for more than $1,000,000.

Paul E. Seymour, a clerk in the Broad Street company, testified that he was on the pay roll of both the Hub and Broad Street agencies, but that late in 1938 he had signed a voucher for a year's salary from the Hub Agency though he did not receive a cent of the money.

Mr. Philpott later testified that he now believed himself to be a figurehead in the Broad Street company since, though he was listed as treasurer, he did not have any authority.

Tobey Strives Vainly to Win Senate Vote on Census Quiz

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Probability that the Senate never will vote on the proposal of Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, for removal of the two income questions rrom the 1940 census is looming with the approach of the April 2 date set for beginning the population count.

Senator Tobey served notice that he intends to ask the Senate to consider his resolution as soon as it finishes with the agricultural appropriation bill, but he received little encouragement from the Democratic majority.

The Tobey resolution, putting the Senate on record against the income questions formulated by the Census Bureau, has received approval of the Senate Commerce Committee.

Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, gave a simple "no" to Senator Tobey's appeal for co-operation in getting his measure to a vote. He explained that there was a general understanding that the bill for extending the reciprocal trade agreement plan would be brought up next, and refused to change the order of business even when the New Hampshire Senator pointed out that the present reciprocal trade agreement law does not expire until June 12, whereas the census begins on April 2.

Senator Barkley took the position that the Census Bureau's concession allowing persons who dislike disclosing their incomes to enumerators to put them without signature in a sealed envelope for mailing to Washington, should end protests against census "snooping."

But Senator Tobey indicated his suspicions of this method. He suggested the enumerator, before mailing the envelope, might write the person's name on the back. He insisted the questions should be deleted "as being outside the law."

Boston Scans Rail Tax Issue

The City of Boston "is seriously considering" methods of collecting the $1,100,000 back taxes owed by the Boston Terminal Company of the Old Colony Railroad and the Boston and Providence Railroad, and is studying the possibilities of acting to take over the delinquent property, Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., said today.

Mr. Parkman's statement followed publication of a letter from Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, in which the Commissioner urged local authorities in towns to which these railroads owed taxes to take steps to posses the property.

"It seems to me," Mr. Long wrote, "that it is improbable that the unpaid 1939 real estate taxes against the railroad in your municipality will be paid in the immediate future. It would appear that there is danger of a 1940 assessment being made and becoming an uncollectible item."

He therefore urged that the local authorities take over the property so that it can be carried as a municipal asset and perhaps be realized upon later.

Any action by the City, however, would probably have to await court decisions in cases now pending, Mr. Parkman stated. He pointed out that a federal court in New Haven has issued an order forbidding payment of the taxes. "We contend the taxes should be paid, and this issue is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York."

The total back taxes owed by the corporations to Boston and other localities amount to $1,268,000.

Mr. Long also suggested that local authorities check their records to make certain that the taxes are levied against the owner of record.

Mr. Parkman stated that Boston has already gone into that question and reassessed the property last December, bringing the assessments up to date.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Higher and Higher," a musical comedy presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. With Jack Haley, Marta Eggert and Shirley Ross. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Wilbur—
"An International Incident," starring Ethel Barrymore. Presented by Guthrie McClintic. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"A Child Is Born," with Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Remember the Night," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Brings Up Baby." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05. Also "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 3:15, 6:20, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Green Hell," with Joan Bennett and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:30, 6:20, 9:20. Also "This Man Is News," with Barry K. Barnes. 2:10, 5:05, 8. Tomorrow: "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. Also "Young as You Feel," featuring the Jones Family. Also "Thirteen Thousand Feet High."

Fine Arts—
Grace Moore in "Louise." 1:35, 3:25, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. Walt Disney's "The Autograph Hound." 1:55, 3:35, 5:25, 7:35, 9:40.

Fenway and Paramount—
John Garfield, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien in "Castle on the Hudson." Fenway: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also "The Ghost Comes Home," with Frank Morgan and Billie Burke. Fenway: 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: "I Take This Woman," featuring Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery.

Keith Memorial—
Mae West and W. C. Fields in "My Little Chickadee." 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Honeymoon Deferred," with Edmund Lowe and Margaret Lindsay. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Also "March of Time." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. Tomorrow "Pinocchio," a full-length Walt Disney feature. Also "Millionaire Playboy," featuring Joe Penner.

Metropolitan—
Spencer Tracy and Hedy LaMarr in "I Take This Woman." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Also "The Man From Dakota," with Wallace Beery. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour in "Road to Singapore." Also "Women Without Names," featuring Ellen Drew, Robert Paige and Judith Barrett.

Orpheum—
"Of Mice and Men," with Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers at Home," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Outside 3-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Special Inspector," with Rita Hayworth. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. Also "One Hour to Live," featuring Charles Bickford. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20. Tomorrow: "The House of Seven Gables," with Margaret Lindsay, George Sanders, Nan Grey, Vincent Price, and Dick Foran. Also "Black Friday," with Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. Stage: Minevitch's Original Harmonica Rascals, Fred Lightner and Rosella, Holland and Hart.

South Station Theater—
"Inside the Federal Bureau of Investigation," "Tour New Hampshire," "Travel and Industry," "Crime Doesn't Pay," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State
Burgess Meredith, Betty Field, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Charles Bickford in "Of Mice and Men." 12:35, 3:45, 6:35, 10:05. Also "Five Little Peppers," with Edith Fellows. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Rebecca," starring Laurence Olivier and Joan Fontaine. Also "Outside 3-Mile Limit," with Jack Holt.

Scollay and Modern—
"Judge Hardy and Son," starring Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Slightly Honorable." Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
Laurel and Hardy in "A Chump at Oxford." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Also "The Human Monster," with Bela Lugosi. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:45, 6:30, 8:55.

Tremont—
"You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore. Also "Eternally Yours," with David Niven. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Imitation of Life," with Claudette Colbert. Also "Stage Coach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne.

Telepix Cinema—
"The Failure of Amateur Smuggling"; a Washington Travelogue; "Story of Cotton"; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra, and 30 Minutes of News. Continuous from 10 a. m. to 12.

University—
Charles Laughton in "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." 2:30, 5:35, 9:15. Also "Oh, Johnny, How You Can Love," with Tom Brown. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Green Hell," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Alan Hale, George Bancroft, Joan Bennett. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "Balalaika," starring Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Annual concert of the MacDowell Club Orchestra. Frances Brockman, violin soloist. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Miss Lucille Monaghan, pianist. 2:45.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Oriental Jewelry by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 14

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Japan Asked to Aid Taiwan Develop Alluvial Gold Fields

Foreign Trade Flashes

Taiwan alluvial gold fields are to be worked on a large scale, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Alluvial gold deposits were recently discovered, and officials of the Taiwan (Formosa) Government are seeking additional Japanese Government funds for exploitation of the fields in the deep gorges on the East Coast of Taiwan. The precipitous character of the country, however, spells high mining costs, it is pointed out.

Belgium Reopens Mine

Belgium has reopened the important Flenu coal mine, closed last year when the operating company was liquidated, as a step in efforts to increase Belgium's production of coal, said Mr. Smith. This is expected to augment the coal supply by 800,000 tons annually and to provide extra work for 4,000 miners. A new agreement has been effected with the miners which the Government believes will allow operation at a profit.

Tank Cars for Argentina

Railroad freight cars are being converted into oil tank cars in Argentina, because of increased petroleum production of the State oil fields in the Mendoza region, declared Mr. Smith.

The Buenos Aires Pacific, and the Central Argentine Railways have more than 100 tank cars serving this area, and are now converting 115 freight cars into tankers, he said. An additional 100 units will be converted later, according to present plans.

In addition, an order for 200 new tank cars was placed with an American company, and 150 of them with a value of about $250,000, were shipped in January.

Crude oil transported from the State oil fields at present amounts to about 204,000 tons a year. Government authorities have requested the State railway to arrange for eventual movement of 600,000 tons annually.

Glass Industry Affected

The Belgian Manufacturers of table glassware, normally shipped in large quantities to the United Kingdom and to France, are feeling the effect of the war, Mr. Smith disclosed. The industry, normally providing employment for 7,000 to 8,000 workers, depends on foreign markets for about 80 per cent of its production. More than 50 per cent goes to the United Kingdom under normal conditions, but that market is now closed as is the French outlet.

Former Waitress Wins Case Over Jobless Relief

HARTFORD, Conn., March 20 (AP)—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors held today that a former waitress' disinclination to return to waiting on tables for a livelihood did not debar her from receiving unemployment compensation.

The decision was given in the case of Mrs. Glenna Stella, a former Hartford waitress, who was refused benefits by the Administrator of the State Unemployment Compensation Act and won an appeal to an Unemployment Compensation Commissioner which was upheld by a Superior Court Judge.

The Administrator and the Compensation Commissioner interpreted Mrs. Stella's stand that she "does not like waiting work" and that her training fitted her for better things as a refusal to accept another job as waitress.

The Supreme Court, however, held that interpretation to be erroneous.

State Expects Rise In Income Tax Total

Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue, predicted today that State income tax collections probably would match the 26 per cent rise in Federal income tax collections in Massachusetts.

Federal income tax collections to date total $253,000,000, which indicates a 26 per cent rise. Income from State collections to date are $14,400,000. Officials expect the total to be around $17,000,000.

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News Note!

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Now when you use over 2,000 cubic feet of gas per month, you enjoy a saving of 20% reduction on all gas above that amount. Inquire today about this Money Saving New Rate.

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Movie Premiere to Aid Salem Children

By a Staff Photographer; © Universal Pictures

Salem's The House of Seven Gables

Hawthorne's novel, and the 272-year-old house made famous by it, form the background of the movie and Salem antiquarians get a chance to see what Hollywood has done to the house. Inset is Margaret Lindsay, Hephzibah in the picture.

Salem Gets House of Seven Gables Movie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., March 20—Residents who know every nook and cranny of The House of Seven Gables will have the opportunity tonight to pass as antiquarians on what Hollywood has done to the historic landmark—and to Hawthorne's romance of the Pyncheon family—in the world premiere of Universal Studios' film of that title, to be shown for the benefit of "The House of Seven Gables" Settlement.

Salem is interested in the performance. It is interested particularly, as two of the benefit committee said today, because none of the scenes were "shot" at the house. The studio sent some artists and cameramen down for stills last summer but none of the dramatic action took place while tourists visited and enjoyed luncheon in the house which John Turner, mariner, built in 1668.

Earnings Run Settlement

It is rather astonishing that in this age when things bright, shiny, and new count such a great deal, that a house, so old, should contribute so much to the busy life around it. The House of Seven Gables, 272 years old, earns hundreds of dollars that run settlement activities for over 500 children, mostly of Polish descent who live in its neighborhood. It can do so because of the world-wide interest in the building that stands as a monument to early Americans, and because Hawthorne called it to the world's attention in novel, "The House of the Seven Gables."

When John Turner built the house he constructed only four large rooms, but as his family grew he added to his original structure. In time Mr. and Mrs. Turner had a son whom they also named John. He, too, was interested in shipping, and had clipper ships that went to China, Japan, and India. Salem, in that day, was a much more important sea town than Boston. Eventually, there was John Turner, the third, and so it was that three generations of seafaring Turners lived in The House of Seven Gables.

Ingersolls Take Over

After the Turners, the Ingersolls came into possession of the House, and they, too, owned it for three generations. Susan Ingersoll, of the second generation, was a contemporary of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and his first cousin. Hawthorne spent many hours with his cousin in her home and without doubt it was Susan's House of Seven Gables that inspired him to write his romance.

After several other families had owned and lived in the house, a Salem woman purchased and remodeled it. In 1910 Miss Caroline O. Emmerton, with her mother, conceived the idea of making the old house as much like the house of the novel as possible, and opening it to the public, with the understanding that all of the income be used for recreational purposes in the neighborhood.

The neighborhood in which The House of Seven Gables stands is Polish. At least three-quarters of the people enrolled in the settlement house are of Polish descent. There are, too, some Irish, some French, and a few Russians, Lithuanians, and Italians.

The children come at the close of their school day for classes from 4 until 5:30 or 6 p. m., and again from 7 until at least 9 p. m.

They pay a minute registration fee so that each member can think of the settlement equipment as "his."

Each member—and the total is over 500—has the privilege of attending two classes and a club, during each week. Children under 14 come in the afternoon, and those 14 or over attend the evening groups. The schedule includes classes in sewing, knitting, cooking, arts and crafts, carpentry, toy orchestras, singing, sports, drawing, and tap, folk, and ballroom dancing. There is a dramatic club for boys and girls, and both a boys' and girls' glee club. Then there are numerous social clubs, the most important of which is the Gables Polish Women's Club.

Barnes Appointed To Fisheries Job

The long-vacant post of State Director of Marine Fisheries in the State Department of Conservation was filled by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today when he appointed Earnest W. Barnes, biologist in the Department since 1930.

The position pays $5,000 a year. Mr. Barnes from 1901 to 1928 was Superintendent of the Rhode Island Commissioners of Inland Fisheries, with jurisdiction also over marine fisheries.

Since August, 1939, Mr. Barnes has served as Acting Director of Marine Fisheries. He succeeds Bernard Sheridan who was legislated out of office last August when the Massachusetts Legislature adopted a bill reorganizing the Department.

The Governor also submitted the appointment of Arthur W. Dean as Chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division. Mr. Dean is retiring on pension because of age from his post as Chief Engineer of the State Planning Board and is accepting the unpaid post on the Metropolitan Planning Division.

Mrs. Leonie J. McCarthy of New Bedford was reappointed as a member of the State Board of Registration of Hair Dressers. Lester Watson of Boston was appointed member of the Metropolitan Planning Board.

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Kennedy Protest Gets Dismissal

The State Ballot Law Commission today voted to dismiss protests against the inclusion of the name of Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., son of the Ambassador to Great Britain, on the list of Farley-pledged candidates for delegates to the Democratic national convention from the ninth Congressional district.

Objection to young Mr. Kennedy's candidacy as delegate was voiced before the Commission by John L. MacDonald, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee of Cambridge, on the ground that he was too young.

Being an unregistered voter, Mr. McDonald held that the Ambassador's son was ineligible to run for delegate to the national convention. Incidentally, the Committee Chairman stated his belief, which was not supported by City records, that young Kennedy was not of voting age. The records revealed that the candidate would be 25 years of age next July.

To Mr. Kennedy's defense came John T. Brennan, also a candidate for delegate from the same district, who said that the Harvard student would be a registered voter in time to run for delegate when the polling opens April 1. Replying to Mr. McDonald's contention that Mr. Kennedy is a college student and not self-supporting, Mr. Brennan said that Mr. Kennedy is "eligible for delegate in every way."

$200,000 in Stamps Go on View Friday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 20 (AP)—Valued at $200,000 and regarded as one of the outstanding collections of its kind in the world, the Webster Knight stamp collection will be formally displayed Friday night in John Hay Library of Brown University. It will remain at the Library thereafter.

Left to the University by Mr. Knight, textile manufacturer, banker and financier, who passed on in 1933, the collection contains practically all known blocks of United States stamps in unused condition. A $50,000 bequest was left by Mr. Knight for maintenance of the collection.

Fire Damage Is $40,000

MILLBURY, Mass., March 20 (AP)—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the Glover Wood Turning Company on Main Street this morning with a loss of $40,000.

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, March 21

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English Lectures.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All—Immigrant All"; transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy. (Transcribed.)
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A Betram de Mille.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.15 meg., 32.8 m.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7m. RNE, 12 meg., 25m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.63 meg., 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to Southeastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TBP11, 11.88meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Variety Show and Concert. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Further Budget Study Is Urged In Cambridge

The Cambridge Taxpayers' Association drafted plans today to have the Cambridge municipal budget, the largest in that City's history, which was discussed last night by the City Council, placed under further examination.

The budget which will reach more than $7,000,000 is an increase of more than $1,000,000 over 1939. However, the taxpayers' organization was quick to point out today through Paul Frank, Association official, that this increase does not take care of at least one known additional item, the Pension Retirement Fund. Mr. Frank said that this would add not less than $40,000 more to the soaring budget.

If the present budget is adopted, Mr. Frank said, the tax rate would show about a $7 increase per $1,000 over last year. This would make the tax rate close to $48, which imposes, according to Mr. Frank, an intolerable burden on the taxpayer. Public hearings, he said, will be held in about a fortnight.

Junior Police Plan Jubilee

A Junior Police Jubilee will be held in Boston Garden on Saturday afternoon, May 18, to raise funds for the new summer camp recently acquired in the Blue Hills, it is announced by Lieut. William J. Carey of Police headquarters.

The camp, formerly belonging to the Civilian Conservation Corps, recently was turned over to the Metropolitan District Commission. It consists of 10 buildings which regularly accommodated about 400 CCC boys and is located off Randolph Avenue, near Routes 28 and 128.

Acquisition of this camp will provide some 5,000 underprivileged boys with a week's vacation in the Blue Hills, Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, founder of the Junior Police Corps, pointed out. The camp will replace the inadequate Camp Scoutland in Norwood, used hitherto, where an average of only about 40 boys could be accommodated at once.

In addition to music by the Junior Police Band, athletic drills, and sports exhibitions by members of the Corps, the Jubilee at Boston Garden will present professional entertainment recruited from local theaters, radio stations, and booking agencies, and a concert by the Boston Police Department Band.

Wild Life Pictures In Contest for Prizes

Twenty-three prizes totaling $70 will be awarded by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for the best original photographs of wild life, never before published in any periodical. The contest will be held with the annual observance of Be Kind to Animals Week, April 15 to 20.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With Easter just around the corner, it is only natural that our thoughts should run to Penn the Florist at 124 Tremont Street. Because Easter is synonymous with flowers and flowers are of course synonymous with Penn's; and have been for years.

A visit into this shop at any time means a figurative flower show, but especially at this time of the year. If it's a corsage you're buying for yourself or somebody else, then you of course mustn't forget the wealth of loveliness in violets. Or a corsage of gardenias, waxy white. For that matter while we're on the subject, it's always nice for a man to find out somehow or other (and we can think of no better way than just plain asking!) just what the object of his attentions is to wear. For the purpose of having his flowers harmonize with her ensemble, of course.

Potted plants are in abundance . . . such a nice gesture for the woman who spends much time in her home, who likes to watch things grow. Spicy geraniums popping up out of an attractive wrapping can be just as exciting to some women as a flock of orchids to another, you know. And there's a slight difference in the cost, too. Of course the Easter Lily itself reigns supreme at this time . . . and you can buy them with a few or many blossoms. From $2 up, if we remember correctly. Incidentally last year Penn made the most fascinating corsage we have ever seen. It consisted of one Easter lily, and right out of the inside, from way in deep, fell as pretty a cluster of the tiniest pale pink rosebuds as you'd ever wish to see! Of course it was an original with them; and it caused no end of comment. They can do the same for you, no doubt; or for that matter they can work out lots of unique ideas in the way of corsages. Their phone number (and of course they telegraph flowers anywhere) is Liberty 4317.

Silk Helps Closets To Seem More Springy

When your household gets around to the business of spring cleaning, you'll probably find that everything in your closets would look ever so much nicer if they hung on padded silk-covered (to say nothing of scented!) clothes hangers. At least in your room; after all papa probably wouldn't be very excited over the idea. If so, we know that you'd like those by Orloff, with their dangling silky boules that are filled with sachet. Packet in a gift box, with two in a box, they cost $1.50. Then as far as your shoes are concerned, they have fat little Shoe Forms which are also scented. Two pairs for a dollar. Or perhaps one of their Closet Sachet Boules would interest you . . . an oval-shaped crinoline covered boule that hangs in your closet and throws out a nice spicy bouquet. Which is called the Chariz, and particularly recommended for wardrobes that contain tweeds and sportswear. For a dollar. Then there are the little sachets that tuck into dresser drawers, and in around your hankies. At Filene's, Jordan Marsh's, R. H. White's. And some of the Orloff line can also be found at Ethel Atkins' Shop, where you will perhaps get your Easter bonnet, at 344 Boylston Street, near Shreve's.

Raspberry Jam Without Seeds Is Very Latest

Just why we should think of jams at this moment is beyond us. But we do . . . and it reminds us to tell you that if you're one of those people who like raspberry jam, but rather dislike the bother of wresting with the giant seeds that most of these berries seem to have, you'll be interested to know that S. S. Pierce carries a raspberry jam that is seedless. In other words, they've all been removed. Very rich and full of flavor. And 33c buys a full pound jar. Kenmore 7600 or Longwood 1300, if you phone.

We got one for our typewriter . . . but even if you don't type, you'll probably be able to find umpteen uses for the utility table on wheels from R. H. White's. For only two dollars, too. All metal, in walnut color. Handy to have near your bed if you read a lot and a bedside table never did carry magazines very well. And when you're through with them for the night, a swift push, carries the table away from you!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, March 21

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; weather; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	W. Williams, comment	News Service
7:30 Burns and Allen; comedy; music	Milt Herth's Trio	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Hermad's Orchestra
7:45	Paul Barron's Orchestra	Popular Music		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny's Green's Orch.	Playhouse: "Passing of the Third Floor Back"	Sheep and Goats Club. Richard Huem, m. c.	Housing talk
8:15 "Dr. Christian"; drama; war news	"Quicksilver"; quiz program	Cliff Arquette Bud Vandover; chorus; orch.	Herbie Kay's Orchestra. Herbie Kay's Orchestra.	Montana Cowboys Three Dukes of Rhythm. Preview of "Rebecca"
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 Theater: Stanley Ridges; Nancy Carroll in "Ceiling Zero"; music	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama. Senator Tobey, N. H. Harry James' Orch.	The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; interviews; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra B. U. Radio Institute. Listeners Theater: "Crowded Paradise"	"Classical Album" "Classical Album" "Classical Album" News Service
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Roy Shield Revue; variety program	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing. News Service	Local sports
10:15 Mrs. Roosevelt	"Prairie Folks"; dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Pageant of Melody" Henry Weber's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Sports; news				Local sports
10:45 Music; weather				Local sports
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orch.
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Les Brown's Orch.	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	"Music You Want"	"Next Step Forward"	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Gene and Glenn; comedy; songs and patter	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Good News"		News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news		"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	News Service
8:15 Caroline Cabot		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timeable"
8:30 "Accordiana"	Variety Program: Rakov's Orch.; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timeable"
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"		Studio speaker
9:00 'Rhythm, Romance'	News; Organ recital	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Julliard School of Music Chorus	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bachelor Children	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45		"Variations"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"This Day Is Ours"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Buddy Clarke"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, baritone
11:15 "Life Begins"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Aloah Land"; music	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	News Service
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; musicale	"The Guiding Light"	The Buckeye Four	
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; clocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Studio program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Joseph	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Gallicchio's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Hollywood 10,000"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Right to Happiness	"Notebook"; recordings.	Marjorie Mills: household talk	Francis Craig's Orch.	Legion of Safety
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.		Pegeen Fitzgerald	"Tex and Slim"
2:00 Lanny Ross, songs	"How Do You Know?"; general science program	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Dramatization
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"		"Grimm's Daughter"	"It Happened in 1918"	Dramatization
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady"; drama	Dramatization	Organ recital
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Marine Band	"Light of the World"	Dramatization	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce";	"Mary Martin"; sketch	Network speaker	Rosamond Johnson Choir
3:15 "Good News"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Glee Club recital	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Variety program	Pepper Young's Family	Henry Cinsone's Orch.	"Melody Mart"
3:45 WEEI Food Fair	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Network speaker	Organ concert
4:00 WEEI Food Fair	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Government Reports	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Maids and Men"; orchestra; soloists	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Speakers Matinee	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Book a Week"	"Consolairs"
4:45 Promenade	Dramatization: news	"Young Widder Brown"		Musicale
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Superman"; sketch	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	"Little Orphan Annie"	News Service
6:00 News Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Talk; music; weather	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Talks; music	"Musical Rendesvous"	News Service	String Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Frank Simone's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	"K-7"; spy story	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	Robison's Buckaroos	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Musicale
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; questions; answers	Musical Americana: choir and orchestra	George Jessel Celebrity Program; guests; orch.	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	"Fireside Time" The Staley Players; dramatization
8:15 "Strange as It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	American Legion speaker
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Harry James' Orchestra	"Good News of 1940"; music; comedy	"The War at Sea" Rep. Sam Hobbs, Ala.	"Pages From the Classical Album"; Schubert's Quartet No. 6 in D Minor
9:15	Harry James' Orchestra	Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra.	News Service	
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "What		Bruins-Rangers hockey	
9:45				
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Should Government Spend For?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Victor Schertzinger; Humphrey Bogart; Bob Burns; chorus; orch.	game; Stanley Cup Play-off	News Service
10:15 How to Make Money	Florence Wyman, Conrad Thibault; orch.		"Concert Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra; soloists	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports news				The Gauchos
10:45 Music weather				Hawaiian Serenaders
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; weather	News Service		"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dance Orchestra	Frank Simone's Orch.
11:30	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	George Stomey's Orch.	News Service

New Hampshire Relief Cost $4,428,603 for Last Year

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 20—A total of $4,428,603 was expended in New Hampshire during 1939 on general relief and public assistance activities, according to the State Department of Public Welfare. The report of the Department shows that the various forms of specialized relief climbed during 1939 as compared with 1938, but that a decrease of almost $600,000 took place in the item of direct relief, which amounted to $2,873,338 in 1939 as compared with $3,440,581 in 1938.

Commenting on the down trend in regular direct relief but the upswing in specialized relief, the Department declares that "analysis of the average monthly expenditures and obligations revealed that while expenditures for direct relief dropped 16.5 per cent, those for old-age assistance increased 18.5 per cent in 1939 over 1938. Under the same comparison, the average monthly expenditures for aid to dependent children increased 38.3 per cent and those for the needy blind by 14.4 per cent."

The average monthly expenditure for direct relief in 1939 was $239,445 as compared with an average of $286,715 for 1938. The average monthly payments for old-age assistance was $103,654 in 1939 as compared with $87,474 in 1938.

Telling Sports Story

Window advertising displays of New Hampshire winter sports activities worked out by the State Planning and Development Commission were used in 42 cities in 10 States during the winter, according to the Commission.

Most of the showings were from 10 to 12 days, in most cases including two week ends. Outside of New England, the material was used in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania

Stamp Relief Succeeds

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's stamp plan for the distribution of surplus foods to needy persons is meeting with success in Hillsborough County where it has recently been inaugurated.

The use of the plan on a country-wide basis is being watched with interest as the county embraces not only the cities of Manchester and Nashua, but 29 towns of various size. It is possible that other counties in the State may seek the plan as a result of its success.

Sale of stamps at the Manchester office started off at the rate of nearly $3,000 a day.

Tag Time Again

The change in the motor vehicle law that first went into operation this year by which 1940 plates required on and after April 1 may be attached to cars on and after March 1 has caused considerable misunderstanding and a number of arrests. Actually, this law only applies to cars registered to their present owner for the previous year. A car not registered to its present owner for 1939 cannot operate with the 1940 plates until April 1.

High-Speed Photography

University of New Hampshire camera enthusiasts have gone in for high speed photography using equipment devised by Dr. Harold Edgerton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The students use all sorts of cameras in this interesting type of photography, some of them even using box cameras.

Boston Role as World Port Pictured by Aide to Hull

Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, in a speech at Boston defended the reciprocal trade agreement program of the United States Government and urged continuation of the policy, despite war conditions, to reduce as much as possible the adjustments which will be necessary when the present abnormal conditions come to an end.

Addressing the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston at the Chamber of Commerce last night, Mr. Grady pointed out that the trade agreements contained provisions allowing latitude for taking special measures in time of war. "We must keep in readiness this instrument of trade negotiations for mutual benefit against the day when the present uphappy state of affairs shall have ended," he declared.

Mr. Grady, who has been chief of the Trade Agreements Division of the Department of State and who has served the United States as commercial attaché in London and The Hague, urged members of the club to take a broad view of the reciprocal trade agreement program. Boston is a world port, he pointed out, and "you can't be a world port with a parochial point of view."

Urging continuation of the President's authority to negotiate new trade agreements, Mr. Grady observed that the authority will expire on June 12, 1940, unless Congress in the meantime takes action to extend it.

Refuting the argument that the agreements have opened the United States to foreign agriculture, thus injuring the American farmer, Mr. Grady indicated that an analysis prepared by the Department of Agriculture showed that imports form a very small part of our domestic consumption of farm products, whereas the greatest part of the American market is supplied by domestic production. A great part of United States imports classed as agricultural, he said, consist of noncompetitive products such as coffee, tea, and rubber.

The value of the trade treaties to a manufacturing state like Massachusetts is illustrated by the fact that about 100,000 persons employed here owe their jobs to the State's export trade, Mr. Grady said. "Practically every industry in Massachusetts uses a variety of imported products and it is estimated that approximately 70,000 persons in the Commonwealth have jobs in factories working imported raw materials."

Leather and leather products and electrical and industrial machinery were listed by Mr. Grady as important export products benefited by concessions obtained in trade agreements.

Filene's BOSTON

WE PRESENT TODAY

LICORICE STICK BLACK PATENT

IN FILETTE PUMPS AT

$6.50

Over thirty different styles and combinations—all at one thrifty price. Pumps, oxfords, step-ins, WEDGIES. Patent, calf, kid or fabric shoes.

KITTY
Black patent with faillle

FLORINE
Black patent with faille

THELIA
Black patent with black faillle

Filene's Shoe Shops—Fifth Floor. Other Filene Shoes $6.50 to $25

Spring in the Public Garden and Common

By a Staff Photographer

Flowers That Bloom in the Spring Tra La

Top—Virginia and Richard brought the doll along for an outing in the Public Garden. Bottom—Pigeons and sparrows fraternize at the bath in the sunshine.

Spring Comes to Boston Right on Time

Continued from Page 1

England have brought with them a combined betterment and potential menace, Mark T. Nesmith, meteorologist in charge of the weather bureau in Boston, reported today.

Accumulation of snows at the headwaters of streams has repeated conditions very similar to those existing at the time of the floods of 1936. On the other hand, the melting snows are relieving the dryness of the subsoil.

"The hardships occasioned by recent storms may therefore work out to the good of the general community," commented Mr. Nesmith on the soil improvement, "and we enter the spring of 1940 with a prospect for a while at least of better than normal weather."

Flood Danger Present

Because of flood possibilities the weather man discouraged the natural eagerness of New Englanders for an immediate spring and a sudden thaw. He pointed out that the safest way for the snow to vanish was by continuation of the present process of gradual running off through melting by day and light freezing at night.

Reviewing the closing of winter today, Mr. Nesmith noted that it had been marked by more than the usual amount of sunshine, the number of hours of sunshine exceeding the normal during every month.

An extraordinary feature of the winter proved to be the absence of any zero weather during the long cold spell from Dec. 22 to Feb. 4. It is rare that so long a dip of the thermometer does not bring the mercury down to the zero level.

Up to the storm of St. Valentine's Day, snow lagged less than normal. But with this storm and that following a week later, the deficiency was made up in less than a week.

Sure sign of spring on the waterfront is the change from ocean liner to summer type of vessels on the all-water Boston-New York run of the Eastern Steamship Lines.

The "white boats" came out of their winter's exile and are today back in service, the steamer Boston sailing from India Wharf at 5:30 p. m. today for New York, and the steamer New York sailing from New York at that same hour for Boston. They replace the Acadia and the Saint John, both of which are today preparing for special Easter cruises to Bermuda, the world's Easter lily gardens.

On to Washington

Another unmistakeable sign of spring on the waterfront is the start of the annual trek of thousands of high school students to Washington, some of whom reach Washington in time for the famed cherry blossom festival.

The trek this year starts next Friday when about 30 students from the Falmouth High School, come to India Wharf Boston by bus, embark on the steamer Boston, and sail for New York, en route to Washington. This group plan to remain in Washington five days, a part of the school's plan of an educational tour. They are the first of nearly 5,000 students that will sail from Boston during the spring and summer months on the Eastern Steamship Lines.

Beginning Friday, April 5, and each week-end thereafter, groups from all parts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island, will sail from Boston to take in the cherry blossom trip and, later in the year, to visit the World's Fair at New York.

Spring in Bermuda

Steamer Saint John sails Friday at 5 p. m. for Bermuda with about 300 Greater Boston residents for the special eight-day cruise of the Eastern. Passengers use the steamer for their hotel during the nearly five days they remain at Bermuda. A similar cruise starts the same time from New York with the Acadia.

For those who were skeptical of this being spring, judging by the nip in the air, visible proof was at hand for those who had to "see" the natural phenomenon. School teachers who were able to demonstrate the sun's change for their pupils solved a great problem.

The demonstration was available to anyone who wanted to rig up a sheet of paper with a small hole in the middle on a window pane upon which the sun was shining. Through the aperture the sun's rays traced a path in the forenoon which varied from the direction of a similar path through the hole at and after 1:24 p. m.

This method of "seeing" spring come in is explained by Dr. C. C. Wylie, astronomer at the University of Iowa, as follows, according to the Associated Press:

Fasten a piece of paper, Dr. Wylie says, 8 or 10 inches square, and with a small hole in it, at the top of a window, so that when the sun is shining, this hole will make a spot of light on the floor. Mark the path of this spot every 15 minutes for about two hours. The best hours were 8 to 10 in the morning or 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

Before March 20 such a path has been a curve, a hyperbola, a figure roughly shaped like a crescent. The concave of the curve, or horns of the crescent, have been pointing north.

But today the path was a straight line. The line moreover, Dr. Wylie says, points east and west. After March 20 the curve will appear again, but upside down, that is with the concave of the hyperbola pointing south.

In the few days before and after the spring crossing, Dr. Wylie says the line is almost flat, but that March 20 is the only day when the direction of the line is east and west.

Around the Corner—

Budget Unnecessary—It didn't take long to decide on the financial program for the town of Millfield in New Hampshire this year. The voters—four of them, all told—simply put their heads together and came out of a brief huddle convinced there was no need to spend any municipal money on anything. So that was that!

* * *

Frozen Hole—It wasn't a typographical error when a University of New Hampshire student was ordered to get a fishing hole—instead of a fishing pole. It was just another of those initiation stunts. And he fulfilled the conditions, too.

Going up to frozen Lake Winnepeasukee, he returned to Durham with a 20-inch deep hole surrounded by a six-inch wall of ice—carefully taken out of the lake.

* * *

"Hadn't a Penny"—The merchants and the bank in Middleboro, Mass., the other day were just as well off as usual—but were forced to admit that, generally speaking, "they hadn't a penny."

After pennies for change had been vainly sought by numerous store keepers, the bank sought relief—by calling the Music Supervisor of the school.

Very soon the situation was taken care of—not by the soothing charm of music, but by the bringing to the bank of something like 9,000 pennies collected by school children in a drive for the purchase of new band instruments.

Egg Hunt Planned

Three hundred youthful members of the Boys' Club of South Boston will take part in the annual egg huns and races on their playground at Sixth and F Streets Saturday morning. Prizes will be given to those who find the "gold," "silver," and "bronze" master eggs.

Easter FLOWERS for happy hearts

Beautiful Easter Lilies Priced $1.50 to $5

Hydrangeas, Rose Bushes, Azaleas, $1.50 to $5.00

Symphony FLOWER SHOP

240 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Telephones Kenmore 2076-2077

Benefit Show Of Antiques Held in Boston

Sponsored by an impressive list of Boston matrons representing the American Friends of France, this year's Antiques Exposition at the Copley-Plaza ballroom opened its four days' run last night with social backing that should make it an outstanding success, swelling the funds of the sponsoring organization, which benefits from the admission returns.

Open from 10 o'clock in the morning to 10 p. m., the array of antiques displayed by the 63 exhibitors offers the choicest articles from their stocks, which cover practically every interest of the collector. Old prints and primitive hardware; pressed glass and Oriental porcelain; American hooked rugs and English Chippendale furniture. These are some of the extremes of types that intimate the scope of the exposition.

The booths of various dimensions are arranged with the uniform divisions that have contributed an effect of unity to previous Copley-Plaza shows of this sort; and the dignity of the large and handsome interior is suitably respected in the entire arrangements. Dealers are present from not only the New England states, but from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, which is evidence that the New England Antiques Exposition has an importance and recognition that extends well beyond its nominal territory. C. G. B.

Commission Tells Boston 'El' Where It Can Save Money

Recommendations that the Boston Elevated Railway purchase instead of manufacture its power, dispose of $815,655 of property not used or useful, and discontinue several non-paying car and bus lines, were made by the State Public Utilities Commission last night after a study to determine means of reducing the $2,842,831 Elevated's deficit.

Although the Commission issued the recommendations, the four members signing the report said lack of funds and facilities had resulted in the study becoming a "gesture." They added that either adequate funds should be appropriated for a thorough study or the Commission should be relieved of the statutory requirement that an investigation be made when an annual deficit exists.

However, Richard D. Grant, fifth member of the Commission refused to sign the report, being "unwilling to concede that we are lacking in the facilities for this important work."

Mr. Grant said "It is the duty of this department to make a full investigation, such as those in 1932 and 1933, when savings recommended by the Commissioners resulted in curtailment of the annual deficit by more than $1,000,000."

The four signing members said elimination of five surface car lines, six bus lines and three trolley coach lines would save the road $48,800 a year, while another $170,000 annually could be saved if the Elevated purchased its power rather than manufactured it.

The eight properties which the Commission recommended be disposed of bring in $13,217 in revenue but cost $12,902 in taxes.

A $10,000 annual saving, the Commission said, could be attained by relieving the road of the requirement to maintain paving and the upper surface of bridges in its tracks.

News Events of 150 Years Ago 'Timely' at Library's Exhibit

Washington was inaugurated "yesterday." The great and illustrious" Washington. There was an escort of dragoons. At night, fireworks made a brilliant display. You can read about it in the New York Daily Gazette for May 1, 1789, a copy of which is on display now at the Boston Public Library as part of its exhibit, "When History Was News." The exhibition will continue through March 31.

Look at the "Pennsylvania Packet," read the Declaration of Independence. This was the first newspaper ever to publish it.

History tells us that the Colonists objected to the Stamp Act of 1765. In the Boston Evening Post you can actually read these protests, in an issue of the following year. And coming down to March 12, 1770, a report of the Boston Massacre, with engraving by Paul Revere, leaps at one from the yellowed pages of the Gazette.

A Boston Suppression

To Boston goes the honor of publishing the first colonial newspaper, Publick Occurrences, in 1690.

There was only one issue of this, as it was suppressed. A broadside from the King followed, advising that anyone wishing to publish a paper must have the royal permission. The broadside, of 1704, is also on display. Responsible for Publick Occurrences was Benjamin Harris, who in England had published Domestick Intelligence, a copy of which (1679) is in possession of the Library.

The first Colonial newspaper to have any kind of life span and, therefore, influence, was The Boston News-Letter, a facsimile of which may be seen. It ran for 72 years.

Benjamin Franklin had a hand in publishing another Colonial newspaper, the New England Courant, started by his brother James. Benjamin took over when James was arrested. It was the first paper avowedly opposed to the Colonial government.

The Boston Gazette and Country Journal published many historical events. It was printed by Benjamin Edes in Boston. The copy at the Library was issued at Watertown, Mass., from the period when the British occupied Boston and Edes moved his press there. The Stamp Act and the Boston Tea Party are among its stories. The Library's copy contains the Articles of Confederation, on which the United States of America was founded.

Women Take a Hand

Edmund Burke's "Plea for Conciliation with the Colonies" appears in the New York Gazeteer-Weekly Advertiser of Aug. 31, 1775.

Women began having a share in newspaper publications as early as 1823, apparently, when The New York Mirror and Ladies' Literary Gazette appeared, edited by Samuel Woodworth, known for his "Old Oaken Bucket," and later acquired by the George P. Morris of "Woodman, Spare That Tree" and a partner. But more interesting was The Woman's Journal, published in Boston and Chicago in 1870, with three women editors, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, and Mary A. Livermore. Along with its suffragette campaigning, it took up such genteel topics as poetry, "What Women Are Doing," and "People Worth Knowing."

$8.75
(a few styles higher)

Parisian Pair

chic, new creations with a verve and charm you'll love

Top: In black patent or blue calf - *smart lattice back* $8.75. *Center:* In black patent or blue calf - matching elasticized gabardine, lattice back $8.75. *Below:* In black patent or blue calf - matching elasticized gabardine

Thayer McNeil
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON
Wellesley Square, Wellesley

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
Boston

READY FOR YOUR EASTER COIFFURE

New Beauty Salon

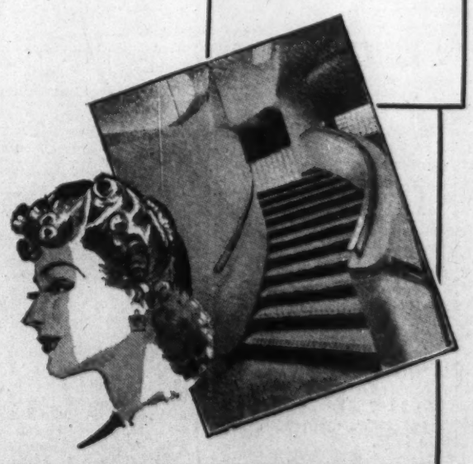
Reach it by the curving staircase—this lavish new Beauty Salon, months a-building, now complete from the blue lily carpet at the central appointment desk to the Harper Method Salon far down the balcony. A Coiffure Design Circle . . . noiseless dryers . . . shadowless fluorescent lighting . . . private rooms for hair goods matching—all are suggestions of the smooth efficiency that functions in this strikingly modern setting. Come see it!

BEAUTY BALCONY—ANNEX

ZOTOS machineless permanents—basis for the Design Circle coiffure below—in individual rooms for LOX-OL Glamour shampoos, too.

MARIE EARLE make-up booths are beautifully decorated and finished with fluorescent lighting, which is without glare or shadows.

REVLON manicures—as perfect grooming for your hands as you demand for your skin and hair.



Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 654,119
1940 volume date 39,272,360
1939 volume to date 53,051,667

Stock Market Is Generally Higher Today

NEW YORK, March 20 (AP)—Stocks gained today under the leadership of aircrafts and steels.

Early rises of more than a point were lengthened near the final hour after the market weathered a burst of profit-taking Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Leaders in the advance included Boeing, Douglas, Glenn Martin, United Aircraft, Curtiss-Wright, Sperry, North American Aviation, Bendix, Lockheed, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Air Reduction, Kennecott, American Smelting, New York Central, and Great Northern preferred.

Moving well ahead in the curb were Colt's Patent Fire Arms, Aluminum Co. of America, Brewster Aero, U. S. Plywood, and Jones & Laughlin Steel.

Bond Market Uneven

Gloomy headlines on the European situation brought some increase of offerings in the U. S. Government section of the bond market today. Treasury issues dropped 2-32ds to 21-32ds of a point. Heaviest losses were in the longer maturities.

Corporate liens, responsive to a higher level of stock values, showed numerous gains running from fractions to around a point. Most foreign bonds retreated with general abandonment of recent hopes for peace.

Domestic corporates up moderately near the final hour included Alleghany Corp. stamped 5s of '50, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Pacific Gas 3¾s and New York Central 5s.

A number of low yield industrial bonds dropped back fractionally with the U. S. Governments.

Obligations of Germany, Buenos Aires, Canada, Denmark and Sydney led the decline in the foreign list.

U. S. Farmers Plan To Sow 19,425,000 Acres Spring Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that intentions to plant reported by farmers March 1 indicated spring wheat would be sown on 19,425,000 acres.

This probable acreage was 110.8 per cent of the 17,532,000 acres sown last year from which 191,540,000 bushels were harvested. The 10-year (1929-38) average planted acreage was 22,344,000 acres.

The intended spring wheat area, combined with the 45,014,000 acres sown to winter wheat last fall, placed this year's total wheat area at 64,439,000 acres, compared with 63,896,000 acres sown for 1939. Last year the combined winter and spring wheat crops totaled 754,971,000 bushels from the 53,696,000 acres actually harvested.

Corn planting intentions indicated a total acreage of 87,770,000 acres planted last year from which 2,619,130,000 bushels were produced from the 88,803,000 acres harvested.

Wheat Prices Rise 3 Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, March 20 (AP)—Wheat prices advanced 3 cents a bushel today to the highest levels in almost a month as the grain market reflected European developments, including a British raid on the German air base at Sylt and efforts to form a more aggressive war government in France.

Pessimistic domestic crop conditions also had an influence in the price advance, particularly in the rye pit, where forecast of low temperatures in the northwest producing zone attracted attention.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market registered general improvement today following encouraging war news and fading peace rumors. Government bonds improved and the war loan advanced to a ⅛-point discount from around ¼. Heavy industrial shares shoved ahead briskly, helped by favorable dividend announcements. More attention was given domestic rails at higher prices. Demand for Kaffirs was selective, while coppers and oils moved evenly.

Paris: The bourse stamped approval on the Cabinet resignation today on the theory prospects will be enhanced for more vigorous prosecution of the war. Domestic equities posted the widest gains with foreign shares in lesser demand.

Amsterdam: Domestic issues declined today as the conviction grew in the bourse war will continue. American issues, however, slanted higher, especially those in the so-called war class.

Liverpool: Cotton futures ran up 21 to 23 points today. Speculative support was spurred by latest war and diplomatic news affecting peace.

American Cyanamid Net Jumps

TORONTO (CP) — American Cyanamid Company, which operates one of its largest plants in Canada at Niagara Falls, through its subsidiary, North American Cyanamid, Limited, reports a net income in 1939 of $5,524,940, compared with $2,452,911 in 1938. After preferred dividends, this is equal to $2.07 a share of common stock, compared with 91 cents a share in 1938.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¼	67¼	Abbott (1.60a)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
48⅞	45	Acme Steel (3)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	M'r 15
9	7⅛	Adams Ex (¼g)	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26⅜	21	Adam-Millis (1)	2	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
19½	17⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
58½	48⅛	Air Reduct (1a)	23	51¼	50	50½	+ ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7	6	AlaskaJun(.15e)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'r 19
14⅜	10⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅞
12	9	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	M'r 18
17	13¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	M'r 19
23¼	18¼	Alleg-L Stl (1¼e)	5	22	21½	22	+ ⅞
11⅜	9⅛	Allen Indus (1g)	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 19
180	171	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	179	178¼	179	+ ½
14	12	Allied Kid (.80)	3	12	12	12	M'r 15
15	13½	Allied Mills(1g)	3	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	7¾	Allied Stores	13	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
68	63¾	Allied St pf (5)	4	67	67	67	M'r 19
41⅞	35½	Allis-Ch M (1¼e)	8	36¾	36¼	36¾	+1
16	14⅜	Alpha Cem (¼e)	2	14½	14½	14½	M'r 15
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	3	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
16¾	14¼	Amal Leath pf	3	16¾	15¾	16¾	M'r 18
56½	53	Amerada Cp (2)	7	53⅞	53½	53⅞	+ ⅞
21	18¾	Am Ag Ch (.30e)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'r 16
59¾	41⅜	Am Airlines	20	59½	58	59½	+ ½
11½	9⅞	Am Bank Note	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
8⅛	5¼	Am Bosch	1	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
45⅜	38¼	Am Br Sh (.30e)	5	40	40	40	+1
116½	112	Am Can (4)	5	113⅞	113½	113⅞	+ ⅜
176½	169⅜	Am Can pf (7)	3	170	169⅜	169⅜	M'r 19
32½	23½	Am Car & Fdy	8	25½	24⅝	25½	+1¼
51¾	38½	Am Car pf	1	40	40	40	
23½	19¼	Am Ch&C (.40e)	6	20	19¾	20	+ ½
109	106	Am Ch&C pf (5)	4	109	109	109	+ ¾
138	133	Am Chicle (4a)	2	137	137	137	M'r 15
9⅝	6	AmColtype(¾e)	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
8¼	6⅝	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'r 19
14⅜	10½	Am Crystal Sug	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'r 19
3¼	2½	Am Encaus Til	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	5	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Feb 29
2⅜	1½	Am & For Pow	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
24¼	18	Am&F$6pf(.30k)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅜
28¼	21⅝	Am&F$7pf(.35k)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
7¼	4¾	Am & F P 2 pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 5
35¾	28⅞	Am Haw SS (1)	6	31¼	30¾	31¼	+1¼
6⅛	4⅛	Am Hide & Lea	6	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ½
37	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Feb 29
60¼	56¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	60	60	60	
3¼	2⅜	Am Ice	2	2⅜	2¾	2¾	M'r 16
30½	24¼	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	28	28	28	M'r 18
6⅜	5⅛	Am Internat'l	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'r 16
42	40½	Am Inv Ill (2.40)	1	42	41¾	41¾	M'r 14
52½	50¾	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	M'r 19
22¾	18⅛	Am Locomotive	8	20½	20	20½	+1⅜
60	51⅛	Am Locomot pf	1	54	54	54	M'r 19
14⅞	13	Am M & F (.80)	1	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅝	Am M & Metal	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	22⅜	Am Metal (¾e)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
121	119	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	121	121	121	M'r 19
5¼	3	Am Power & Lt	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
63¼	51¼	APL $6 pf (2¼k)	3	53⅛	53	53	M'r 18
54	43	APL $5 pf (1⅞k)	5	45	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
10⅜	8⅜	Am Rad & St S	27	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
17½	13½	Am Roll Mill	13	15	14½	15	+ ½
70	64¼	Am R M pf (3k)	1	66	66	66	+ ¾
12¾	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
11⅜	9⅛	Am Seat (½g)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
52½	46	Am Sm&R (½e)	12	49½	48⅞	49	+ ½
146⅛	142	Am S & R pf (7)	1	146½	146½	146½	+3½
70	66¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	67	66¾	67	
33⅜	26¼	Am Steel F (¼e)	6	27⅜	26⅞	27⅜	+ ½
13½	12	Am Stores (¼e)	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
17¼	15	Am Stove (¼e)	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	M'r 14
23⅜	18⅜	Am Sugar Ref	3	20½	19⅜	20	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85½	85½	85½	
18	14¾	Am Sum Tob(1)	3	17½	17½	17½	M'r 15
175¼	167¾	Am T & T (9)	9	172¼	171	172	+ ¼
89	85	Am Tobacco (5)	2	87½	87½	87½	
90¾	86¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	89¼	89	89	+ ½
150½	144¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	5	Am Type Fdrs	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅜	8¾	Am Water Wks	8	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
99	95	Am W W pf (6)	2	97	97	97	+2
9⅞	7	Am Woolen	14	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ¾
47¼	39	Am Wool pf(3k)	3	41½	41	41¼	+1
7¾	5¾	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
43½	39	Am Z p pf(1¼k)	1	40	40	40	M'r 19
31⅛	26⅛	Anaconda (¼e)	32	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
38½	35	Anacon W & C	1	35	35	35	M'r 19
22⅜	19	Anchor H (.70g)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
15	11	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	13	13	13	M'r 14
2⅞	2½	A P W Paper	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 19
35½	31½	Arch-D-M (.35e)	2	35	35	35	+ ¾
110	106½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	M'r 19
6¼	5⅛	Armour Ill	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
57	46¼	Armour Ill p pf	2	53	52	53	+ ⅜
64¾	58½	Armour Ill pf	3	64¾	64¾	64¾	Feb 7
41	37	Arm Cork (¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
10⅞	10	Arnold C (⅜e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
9½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'r 16
9	7¼	Assd Dry Goods	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
78	75	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	M'r 19
85	70	As DG 2pf(93¾k)	1	73	73	73	M'r 15
44	36⅜	Associates I (2)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+1¾
25¼	21½	Atch T & S F	4	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
54¾	50½	AT&SF pf(2½e)	1	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ¼
23½	16¼	Atl Coast Line	2	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
18	13¾	Atl G&W Indies	4	14	14	14	M'r 15
18¾	14	Atl G&W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
23⅜	20½	Atl Refining (1)	4	22⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
110	107⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 15
9⅞	8⅜	Atlas Corp (⅓g)	62	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅛
51	47¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	49¾	48⅞	49	
73	63	Atlas Pow (¾e)	2	70½	70½	70½	+1¾
8⅝	6	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	Auburn Auto	4	1½	1½	1½	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
7⅜	6	Aviation Corp	47	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
18	14	Bald Loco ct	18	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
6⅜	4⅞	Balt & Ohio	12	5⅛	5	5	
8	5¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	6	5⅞	6	
14⅞	10½	Bangor & Ar	3	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
15⅜	13¾	Barber As (¼e)	2	14¼	14⅛	14¼	M'r 18
8⅜	7⅛	Barker Br (⅛g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'r 16
13⅜	10⅜	Barnsdall (.15e)	5	11	10⅞	11	
32	25¾	Bayuk Cig (¼e)	4	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+1¼
29½	26⅝	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
109⅝	109⅜	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M' 8
127	122	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	M'r 16
9½	9	Bel-Hem (.20e)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'r 19
64	63¾	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	64	64	64	Feb 26
34⅝	26⅜	Bendix Pr (½e)	99	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	+1
22½	21	Ben.Ind (.45e)	3	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
56¾	55	Ben IndLpt(2½)	1	55½	55½	55½	
39	35¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	36⅜	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
83¼	70	Beth Steel (1e)	54	75½	74¾	75	+1⅛
121	115	Beth S 7% pf (7)	4	119	119	119	+ ¼
34½	26¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
22⅜	19⅜	Black&Dk (¾e)	3	20	20	20	M'r 19
11⅝	9½	Blaw-Knox	14	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
23¼	18	Bliss & L (¼e)	81	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
25⅞	19⅛	Boeing Airplane	30	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	+1¼
27¾	21½	Bohn A&B (¼e)	2	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
26	22	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	M'r 19
23¾	21⅜	Borden Co (.30e)	4	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	21⅞	Borg-War (¾e)	8	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
2¾		Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	
35⅜	31⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	2	32½	32	32½	+1
7	6	Brew Corp (.60)	69	6⅞	6	6¼	M'r 19
12¼	10¼	Bridgeport Br	5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
22⅜	19⅛	Briggs Mfg (½e)	6	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
39⅝	38⅛	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	M'r 19
53	51	Bristol M (2.40)	2	52½	52½	52½	+1
2¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	43	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
18¾	12¼	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 19
22⅜	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	28	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
9 3½	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	87	87	87	M'r 19
60½	48	Bkly-Man pf ct	5	60	60	60	+ ⅛
25½	20	Bklyn Un G(¼e)	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
35¾	35	Brown Sh(½e)	2	35	35	35	M'r 11
25⅞	21¼	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	15	25⅜	24½	25⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	8¾	Bucyrus-E (½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Budd Mfg	19	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
6¼	4¾	Budd Wheel	9	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
26	20	Bullard Co (¼e)	2	24	24	24	+ ¾
33	28¾	Bulova Wat (2a)	4	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
21⅝	16	Burling Mill (1)	27	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
12½	11⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	3	11½	11¼	11½	
4⅞	3¼	Bush Terminal	8	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅜
7⅜	6⅝	Butler Br (.15e)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
22⅜	20⅜	But Bros pf(1½)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	M'r 19
4⅛	3¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
13¾	11⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
15½	13⅜	Byron Jack (1)	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	M'r 13
		C					
26⅞	23⅛	Calif Packing	6	24	24	24	
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 13
1⅞	1⅛	CallahanZ-Lead	8	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅛	6½	Cal & Hec (¾e)	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
16⅝	13¼	Camp Wy (.40e)	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	16½	Can Dry (½g)	14	20⅜	20½	20½	
6⅝	4¾	Canad Pacific	27	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
40½	37¾	Cannon M (½e)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	5	Capital Ad A	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 16
27	23	Carpent (½e)	2	23¾	23½	23¾	M'r 19
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.05e)	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
75	66	Case (JI) Co	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¼
58½	47¼	Caterpil Tr (2)	12	50¼	50	50⅛	+ ⅜
31⅞	26⅜	Celanese (½a)	17	30½	29¾	30⅛	+ ½
12⅛	9⅞	Celotex Corp	4	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
24⅜	21¾	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 16
3⅜	2⅝	Cent Foundry	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
5½	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 19
9	6¾	Cent Viol S(¼g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 18
6	5⅛	Century Rib M	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'r 13
41½	37	Cerro de Pas(1e)	6	38¾	38	38¾	+1
8⅜	6½	Cert-teed Prod	5	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
20⅝	18¼	Chain Belt (¼e)	6	20	19¾	20	M'r 6
26¾	21	Cham P&F(.15e)	3	21	21	21	M'r 19
26½	15	Checker Cab	5	24¾	24½	24⅜	M'r 19
42⅞	38¾	Ches&Ohio (2½)	13	39⅞	39¼	39¾	+ ½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97½	95	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	
43¾	41¼	Ches Corp	17	41½	41½	41½	M'r 19
21½	11½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	13⅝	11½	11½	M'r 16
3⅜	¼	Chi & N West	5	¼	¼	¼	
1½	¾	Chi & N West pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'r 19
21½	13¼	Chi Great W pf	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	M'r 19
12½	9¾	Chi Mail Or	3	10¼	10⅛	10¼	M'r 19
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	10⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
35⅞	33¾	Chi Pt cv pf (3)	3	35	35	35	M'r 15
50	46	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	M'r 15
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	9	¼	¼	¼	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 19
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 19
10½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
13½	11⅛	Chickasha (⅛g)	2	12	12	12	M'r 19
6¼	4⅝	Childs Co	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
91⅜	79½	Chrysler (1¾e)	50	85¾	85¼	85½	— ⅜
14¼	12⅜	City I & F (.30e)	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3¾	2⅞	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 19
38⅜	28	Clark Equip(1a)	7	36¼	35½	36¼	+ ¾
43¼	35½	Clev Gr B (.40e)	*9	41½	40½	41⅜	+1¾
39⅞	35½	Climax M (1.20)	3	39½	39	39½	+1
45⅛	35⅞	Cluett P (½e)	9	43½	42⅞	43	+ ½
123½	118	Coca-Cola (¾e)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	— ⅜
63	61	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	63	63	63	M'r 19
20	16⅜	Colgate P (½)	14	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
106½	103⅛	Colgate-P pf (6)	12	103⅜	103¼	103¼	
103¾	102⅝	Colgate pf cld(6)	3	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'r 5
35¼	28	Collins & A (2e)	3	30¼	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
19¾	17	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
26⅜	23	Col Br A (.45e)	4	25¼	25	25	
26¼	22¾	Col Br B (.45e)	8	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Col Gas & El	96	5⅜	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
92½	86⅞	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	86⅝	86½	86½	— ⅜
35⅜	30⅞	Colum Pic vtc	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
23½	19½	Col P pf (2¾)	1	23	23	23	— ¼
96½	87⅞	Col Carb (1e)	1	96	96	96	+ ⅛
48	45⅛	Coml Credit (4)	7	45½	45	45¼	+ ⅛
108⅛	104	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	M'r 8
55¾	51¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
113	110½	Com'l Cr pf(4¼)	1	112	112	112	+ ¾
15⅜	13	Coml Solvents	31	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
1⅜	1	Com'th & South	16	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	62⅞	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	64¼	64	64	+ ½
32⅝	30⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	39	32	31⅞	31⅞	
6¼	5	Conde Nast	1	5	5	5	
24⅜	22¼	Congoleum (¼e)	2	24¼	24	24	+ ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
29⅞	25½	Cons Aircraft	8	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ¾
14⅜	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	7	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	— ¼
9⅞	7¾	Cons Cop (.15e)	23	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
32¼	30¼	Cons Edison (2)	30	31⅛	30⅞	31	
109	107	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	+ ¼
1⅛	⅞	Con Film Ind	2	1	⅞	1	M'r 19
10	8½	Cons F pf (¼k)	2	9½	9¼	9½	M'r 19
4⅜	3¾	Cons Laundries	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
8	7	Consol Oil (.80)	15	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2¼	1¾	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4¾	3½	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
18½	14½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	M'r 15
104	100¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	103	103	103	M'r 4
17½	14⅜	Container (¼e)	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
15⅜	12¼	Cont Bak A	14	13	12⅝	13	+ ¾
1⅜	1	Cont Bak B	3	1	1	1	
97½	94¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	94	94	94	+1
47¾	41¼	Cont Can (½e)	6	46½	46	46	+ ¼
116½	113	Cont C pf (4½)	1	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	M'r 19
7⅜	6⅝	Cont Diam Fib	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
40⅞	38	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	40¾	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
4¾	3½	Cont Motors	51	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
25	22½	Cont O Del (¼e)	54	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
29⅞	25	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	28	28	28	
17	15½	Cop'weld (.20e)	7	16¾	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅜
53½	53½	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52½	52½

Commerce and Finance

Senate Banking Committee Asks Buying of Foreign Silver End

Business and Industry

United Fruit Has Gratifying 1939 Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY—"In spite of the dislocations caused during the latter part of the year by the European war, we feel that the results of last year's operations as a whole were gratifying," Arthur A. Pollan, Executive Vice-President of the United Fruit Company declared before the annual stockholders meeting.

The annual report released on January 29, showed a net income for the year 1939, after depreciation and taxes of $14,101,929, equal to $4.86 on the common, compared with $10,272,746 or $3.54 a share in 1938.

Much Promotion Work

"At last year's meeting," continued Mr. Pollan, "attention was directed to the increasing economic importance of Latin American countries. . . . The disruption of steamship service and the loss of European markets will inevitably lead to an increase in trade between the countries of the Americas and broaden the feeling of mutual interdependence. . . . Some increase in commercial traffic between the countries of this hemisphere is already noticeable.

"In 1939 the company's fleet transported 1,455,901 tons of general cargo in addition to its own shipments of bananas, sugar and cacao. This represents an increase of 246,982 tons over that of the previous year, and the volume this year is thus far well ahead of last. Passenger traffic during 1939 was about the same as in 1938.

"Our ships transported 56,693 passengers. In addition to cargo transported for others, the United Fruit Company purchased in the United States for export to Latin American countries agricultural and manufactured products of a value of over $10,000,000, as compared to purchases of $7,500,000 during 1938. During the year the company spent in tropical countries more than $40,000,000 in wages, taxes and the purchase of bananas, sugar cane, cacao and miscellaneous products.

Developing Trade

"Trade between the United States and Latin American countries may be further stimulated by encouraging the cultivation in those countries of other agricultural products which do not compete with products of the United States.

"We have continued our experiments with fibre-producing plants, and results to date indicate that we will be able to produce in the Western Hemisphere an appreciable quantity of the hemp required for use in the United States. We have also continued our co-operation in efforts to produce rubber in this hemisphere, and the results of experiments continue to show promise."

Thomas M. Bancroft, of New York City, was elected a director, bringing the number of the board to 21.

Reports Progress

International

Arthur A. Pollan

Executive Vice-President of the United Fruit Company.

American Telephone To Reduce Rates On Long-Distance Calls

WASHINGTON (AP)—The price of long-distance telephone calls is coming down.

The Federal Communications Commission announced that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had agreed to reduce its rates, commencing May 1, on calls of 420 miles or more. The commission estimated a saving of $5,500,000 annually to the public.

Decision to reduce rates, the commission said, followed "conferences and negotiations" which it negotiated.

"It is the commission's view that in acceding informally to its request for immediate and material rate reductions without the necessity of long-drawn-out rate proceedings, the company is pursuing a forward-looking policy," the FCC commented.

Examples of the reductions: The New York-San Francisco station-to-station day rate for a 3-minute call will be reduced from $6.50 to $4; the Washington-Chicago rate, $1.85 to $1.65; the New York-Dallas rate, $4 to $3.

Reductions in the 3-minute day rate for person-to-person calls include:

New York-San Francisco, $8.75 to $5; Chicago-Los Angeles, $6.25 to $4.50; Washington-Chicago, $2.45 to $2.20.

Corresponding reductions will be made in the rates for night and Sunday calls. These are lower than the day rates.

Dietrich-Musica Says 5 Knew of His Brother's Methods

NEW YORK (AP)—A brother of F. Donald Coster-Musica, self-slain head of the $87,000,000 McKesson and Robbins Drug concern, testified that five men on trial in Federal Court knew of inflationary operations by which the Government charges Mr. Coster put $21,000,000 in fictitious assets on the firm's books.

The witness, George Dietrich-Musica, a former vice-president of the drug company, denied he had been promised immunity for pleading guilty to conspiracy charges and testifying for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by counsel for Rowley W. Phillips, former Chairman of the Board of R. F. Griggs and Co., a leading Connecticut investment brokerage house, Mr. Dietrich said:

"In my opinion I'd say, 'yes, they all knew about it.' 'No,' would not be the right answer."

Mr. Phillips and four co-defendants are being tried on charges of mail fraud and conspiracy. They are John E. McGloon, former controller and Vice-President of McKesson and Robbins; Horace B. Merwin, President of the Bridgeport, Conn., City Trust Company, and Mr. Coster's brothers-in-law, Leonard and John O. Jenkins.

Class 1 Roads' Operating Income Rises in February

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads report that 91 Class 1 Railroads had estimated operating revenues of $252,670,649 in February compared with $224,439,480 in February, 1939 and $343,816,342 in the same month of 1930.

The reporting railroads represent 81.1 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 carriers.

The February operating revenues were 12.6 per cent above those for February, 1939, but 26.5 per cent below February, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 91 railroads amounted to $208,336,029 compared with $128,279,461 in February, 1939 and $271,311,285 in February, 1930.

Passenger revenues totalled $25,064,931 compared with $24,131,577 in February, 1939 and $48,703,172 in February, 1930.

New USHA Projects To Cost $71,231,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Housing Authority has announced that 25 local agencies would offer $71,231,000 of their securities on the open market between March 26 and April 2 to assist the financing of slum-clearance and low-rent home projects.

The local agencies and their offerings include.

Augusta, Ga., $1,932,000; Charlotte, N. C., $1,783,000; Columbia, S. C., $1,640,000; Hartford, Conn., $1,100,000; Holyoke, Mass., $620,000; Kingsport, Tenn., $325,000; Locksville, Tenn., $3,100,000; Laurel, Miss., $765,000.

McComb, Miss., $250,000; Meridian, Miss., $1,025,000; Nashville, Tenn., $1,100,000; New Haven, Conn., $1,400,000; New York City, $40,500,000; Norwalk, Conn., $500,000; Raleigh, N. C., $1,500,000; Savannah, Ga., $1,866,000; Tampa, Fla., $2,600,000; Wilmington, N. C., $750,000.

Nathan Straus, Administrator, said the offer would be the third public sale of local securities and bring to almost $160,000,000 the amount of six-month-maturity temporary housing loan notes.

February Lead Output Off

NEW YORK (AP)—United States lead production in February declined to 43,317 tons from 49,683 in January, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics said. Domestic shipments during the month slipped off to 39,176 tons from 39,875 in the preceding month while stocks on hand increased to 72,658 from 68,539.

Federal Silver Buying Policy Gets Setback

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—By a vote of 14 to 4, the Senate Banking and Currency Committee overruled Secretary Morgenthau today and approved legislation to end all Treasury purchases of foreign silver excepting those covered by existing contracts.

Chairman Robert Wagner (D) of New York, one of the four who opposed the bill by Senator John Townsend (R) of Delaware, told reporters the topheavy committee vote indicated the Senate and probably the House would pass the legislation this session.

He said the bill would not affect "special arrangements" which Secretary Morgenthau told the committee yesterday applied to China and Canada. Senator Wagner added that the total amount of silver remaining to be purchased under these agreements was "about 16,000,000 ounces and relatively insignificant."

Morgenthau Defends Policy

Mr. Morgenthau, reporting that the Treasury had purchased nearly 2,000,000,000 ounces of foreign silver, said this buying had brought stability for silver prices and aided many countries "with whom we have friendly relations." He contended a decline in world silver prices, which might result from curtailment of foreign purchases, would cause such countries to suffer and to curtail their purchases in this country.

Replying, Senator Townsend said this country had no need for additional monetary stocks, that foreign nations had been paid premium prices for silver, and that many nations unfriendly to the United States had benefited.

"It would be more in this country's interest to give away American products at home than to exchange them for silver which can never be resold abroad except at a great loss," Senator Townsend contended.

Senator Wagner said that he, Majority Leader Alben Barkley (D) of Kentucky and Senators John Bankhead (D) of Alabama, and William Smathers (D) of New Jersey, voted against the bill.

Senators voting with Mr. Townsend included Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Alva Adams (D) of Colorado, Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, George Radcliffe (D) of Maryland, Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, James Hughes (D) of Delaware, Clyde Herring (D) of Iowa, John Miller (D) of Arkansas, Bennett Clark (D) of Idaho, Lynn Frazier (R) of North Dakota, Charles Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, John Danaher (R) of Connecticut, and Robert Taft (R) of Ohio.

The two remaining committee members, Senators James Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, and Sheridan Downey (D) of California, did not vote.

Would Remove Transfer Tax

In addition to banning Treasury buying of foreign silver, Senator Townsend's bill would remove the existing 50 per cent transfer tax intended to eliminate speculation in the white metal.

One of the effects of the Townsend bill would be to stop Treasury buying of Mexican silver. A "special arrangement" for purchases of such silver was terminated March 31, 1938, after Mexico had expropriated American-owned oil properties, but since then Mexican silver has been purchased with that from other countries under the continuing general policy.

Cotton Spinning 99.6 P. C. of Capacity

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reports that the cotton spinning industry operated during February at 99.6 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 102.6 per cent during January this year, and 87.8 per cent during February last year.

Spinning spindles in place Feb. 29 totaled 24,985,580, of which 22,803,796 were active at some time during the month, compared with 24,980,278 and 22,872,414 for January this year, and 25,854,048 and 22,524,742 for February last year.

Active spindle hours for February totaled 8,266,178,276, or an average of 331 hours per spindle in place, compared with 9,223,198,411 and 369 for January this year, and 7,170,852,398 and 277 for February last year.

Commercial Loans Continue to Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the fourth straight weekly rise in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans.

Although the general trend of these loans has been upward for several months, they have not risen for four consecutive weeks in any period since last November.

The board said that in 1010 leading cities, these loans increased $12,000,000 to a total of $4,367,000,000 in the week ended March 13. This made a cumulative increase for the last four weeks of $58,000,000, and placed the total $573,000,000 above a year ago.

New York banks accounted for $11,000,000 of last week's $12,000,000 increase.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States declined to 254 during the week ended March 14 from 280 in the preceding week and 298 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Power Production 10.6 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—A decline of .1 of 1 per cent in electric power output during the week ended March 16 followed a seasonal pattern, figures released indicated.

Latest output dipped to 2,460,317,000 kilowatt hours from 2,463,999,000 in the preceding week, the Edison Electric Institute said. This, however, represented a gain of 10.6 per cent over 2,225,486,000 killowatt hours in the comparable 1939 period.

Old Intercoastal Shipping Firm to Close April 30

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The firm of Swayne and Hoyt, Ltd., intercoastal shippers with headquarters here since 1850, announced it would quit business April 30.

The company sold its 12 intercoastal vessels to foreign and domestic buyers last month. It currently is agent for the Yamashita and Calmar Lines on the Pacific Coast, the Yamashita Line in New York, and the Royal Netherlands and Java Pacific Lines in the South and Middlewest.

Offices to be closed are at San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, New Orleans, Mobile, Birmingham, Houston, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York.

Many Firms Report Success In Regularizing Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Practical experiences in the direction of employment regularization are recorded in the report of the National Association of Manufacturers, recently made public.

The survey covers the experiences of 183 manufacturing companies in their efforts at stabilizing and spreading work for the benefit of their employees. "The companies," according to the booklet setting forth results of N. A. M.'s survey, "were selected entirely at random. By reason of their diversification—industrially, geographically, and in point of size—these companies may be viewed as representing a fair cross-section of the country's industrial concerns.

Topics covered by the survey report range through many phases of employment regularization. The handicaps and obstacles are detailed as they were found in some industries or in some geographical areas. Examples of financial savings in connection with the effort are given. Graphs show a comparison of employment and production curves and the degree of stabilization accomplished in relation to those factors in some industries.

Case Histories Listed

The largest division of the survey pamphlet is devoted to case histories illustrating industry's widespread activities toward regularizing employment.

A soap manufacturing company reports:

"Our company has made substantial progress toward stabilizing both production and employment. The measures adopted have definitely tended to eliminate fluctuations in employment and have brought about a steady flow of production through our factories.

"Since 1930 the company has built two new plants and has acquired other factories by purchase. In spite of the fact that new products have been added to the line of soap products previously manufactured, this expansion of plant capacity has not resulted in materially increasing our payroll fluctuations."

A children's garment manufacturing company reports:

"This is a highly seasonal business, retail sales of our product occurring almost entirely in September, October, and November each year. Theoretically, we have almost perfectly solved the problem of regular employment.

"Our plan, which operated successfully from 1908 . . . through 1931, and which is again in effect, is to estimate the year's requirements and start manufacturing on Dec. 1 (the end of our fiscal year) for the next fall demand. We operate a sufficient force to make the estimated quantity by Nov. 1 of the next year, and this leaves us with November in which either to curtail or go ahead, depending on how closely sales run with our estimates."

Progress Made

Many firms give reports of progress under such headings as "regularization achieved wholly or very substantially," or "an appreciable degree of regularization obtained."

The less bright side of the picture is presented by a series of comments under the title, "factors that limit management's ability to regularize employment."

The factors are so varied that no attempt is made to classify them, but the report of a steel corporation may be taken as somewhat typical:

"We are heartily in accord with stabilizing steel production, but the history of the steel industry as evidenced by ingot production, shows wide fluctuations over a period of years, the average production of the industry in one year reaching 75 per cent, followed by a year of 40 per cent. Steel production today is almost entirely based on orders for specific kinds of product. Generally speaking, we stock no finished product, so that our production is based almost entirely on actual orders received."

In the comparatively short time in which there has been widespread interest in employment regularization, there has been progress, it is indicated by A. W. Hawkes, Chairman of the Association's Employment Relations Committee.

"A large number of companies," he writes, "have achieved a marked degree of success.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Official figures show that in January our overseas trade jumped appreciably above December levels; imports rose to £105,000,000, and exports to £41,000,000.

This excess in January was running at the rate of £720,000,000 in a year. But the official figures no longer represent the true position. They do not include imports which do not reach England, due to enemy action or due to diversion to British Forces overseas (but which have to be paid for) nor are exports, which do not reach their destination deducted from the official export figures. So that the real import surplus is higher than that indicated officially.

Import Surplus Rise

Some increase in import surplus was to be expected. The rise in import prices (partly due to decline in value of sterling when war broke out) takes some time to be reflected in export prices; imports have to be increased to provide raw materials for manufacture before many exports can be increased. Dislocation of internal traffic in January may have delayed exports.

But the annual excess of imports indicated by the January figures is nearly as great as the import surplus in the last year of the last war. In 1913 the import surplus was £134,000,000; in 1915 it rose to £368,000,000, and by 1918 to £784,000,000. Imports in 1918 were nearly twice the value of 1913 imports, but 1918 exports were by value less than for 1913.

In the last war we drew heavily on overseas investments and on foreign, meaning American, credits. This war we are being far more careful of our foreign investments, and have no pool of credit on which to draw. Yet our excess of imports is at the moment running at the worst level of the last war.

Must Export More

This condition can only be corrected by the most drastic economy in imports for domestic use, coupled with the most energetic drive to increase exports.

The public is being daily prepared by press warnings for drastic limitation in domestic supplies of many commodities (hardware for example) and the Government is being daily urged also by press warnings that it must do more to increase exports than it has to date. But it is doubtful if even yet the public realize how drastic will be the reduction in supplies of many things they now have, and if even yet the Government has a clear enough idea of how much it will have to aid an export drive.

At the end of February most consumers are still unable to get adequate supplies of coal or coke. The obvious reason for the shortage is that the severe winter held up traffic, and prevented supplies from reaching towns. But the reason stocks in consuming centers were unable to stand the strain was that they were exceptionally low as a result of Government action in pooling all privately owned railroad trucks, and in raising charges for hiring trucks in private sidings. The Prime Minister has had to promise to give his personal attention to the matter, but the Minister responsible for low coal stocks had not been treated to much criticism.

When war broke out the Treasury purchased all privately held dollar exchange, and required all residents in this country to register with the Bank of England their holdings of foreign securities.

A considerable volume of securities has already been realized in America, but without any public purchasing by the Treasury of American securities. The Treasury has now taken a further step in mobilizing our foreign resources in requiring residents to sell to the Bank of England for cash in sterling any holdings of a list of 60 specified dollar securities, most of which are not widely held in this country.

Although the regulation appears to apply to all residents in Britain regardless of nationality, exemptions have in fact been arranged for people of various nationalities, including American.

Old Lawsuit Ended

A very interesting lawsuit has just concluded its way through all the courts of appeal. For 16 years, from 1920 to 1936, a firm of wholesale drapers (dry goods) employed a packer, paid him 53s. a week and gave him in addition dinner and tea worth 10s. a week. Minimum wages paid by the firm to other packers in other warehouses where there was no canteen were 63s. a week. When the packer left the firm he claimed from them payment of £397 10s. under the Truck Acts, which were passed last century to protect workmen from employers who paid wages in kind, or in tallys useable only at a shop owned by the employer who charged exorbitant prices.

The plaintiff admitted that he had had a very good 10s. worth of food. The judge at the first hearing described the defendant's action as humane and reasonable. But he also held that the giving of food amounted to a deduction from wages in respect of food, that there was no agreement in writing stating that the packer accepted the arrangement, and that, therefore, it was illegal, under the Truck Acts.

The Court of Appeal, by a two to one majority, reversed the ruling of the first court. The House of Lords, by a four to one majority, reversed the appeal and restored the first judgment.

So the packer, after eating his 16 years of dinners and teas, gets the money in addition. And there is to be an official examination to study the consequences of this legal ruling, which may effect a great many work people and employers.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 204

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1940.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER, Treasurer.

Boston, March 19, 1940.

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Meat Packing Operations Hit A 5-Year High

CHICAGO (AP) — A flood of waddling, fat hogs, the result of above normal birth-rate and abundant feed in piglots the past three years, is pouring into the Nation's livestock slaughtering centers, pushing meat packing operations and employment to a five-year high and accelerating numerous related industries and businesses.

Livestock experts say the peak of what they called the "hog cycle" of production had brought an unusual influx of porkers, helping to drive prices to their lowest levels since 1934 but at the same time stepping up many activities associated with transforming the hog for kitchen use.

Income Maintained

Market statistics indicated farm income from hogs has been maintained despite lower prices due to the increased volume. Livestock experts said the 5,355,000 head killed at federally inspected plants throughout the country in January, the largest volume in six years, had a value based on Chicago average price of $5.32 per hundredweight and weight of 248 pounds of slightly more than $70,000,000.

This compared with a value of $41,200,000 in September, 1935, when a record low slaughter totaled only 1,453,000 head and the Chicago average price was $10.95. In August, 1937, when prices were at the peak of the past decade and the Chicago average was $11.77 only 1,590,000 hogs were killed, with an estimated value of slightly more than $51,000,000.

Based on the national inspected slaughter in 1939 and the Chicago average price and weight, hogs marketed were valued at more than $700,000,000, compared with about $580,000,000 in 1935, a year record breaking low slaughter, and $773,000,000 in 1937, a year of high prices. The Chicago average price in 1939 was $6.57 per hundredweight against $9.27 in 1935, and $10.02 in 1937.

Many Trades Helped

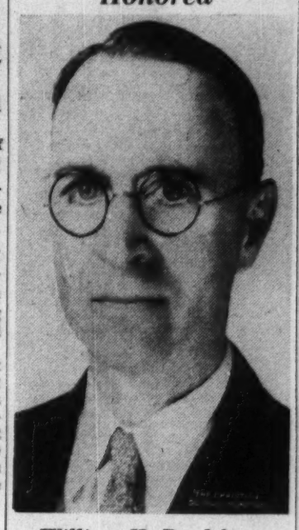
Because processing of hogs requires more labor than preparation of other meats, hog volume has had an important effect on the packing industry's level of operations. Thus, last December this billion dollar industry had an index of man hours of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of 112.1 and in January 111.7, the highest since October, 1934, when the index was 119.8. In January, 1939, the index was 99.8. It fell as low as 78.9 in September, 1935. The January pay roll index was 118.8 compared with 111.1 a year ago and below 80 early in 1936.

The Institute of American Meat Packers said principal industries which profited from increases in meat production included those which sold salt and other curing ingredients, spices, cloth, paper, cardboard or tin container materials and those which sold power, fuel or refrigeration. Also affected were railroads and other transportation agencies and makers of the many types of packinghouse machinery and utensils, while the increased marketing affected handlers and commission men.

Amalgamated Leather Cos.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Amalgamated Leather Companies, Inc., reported 1939 consolidated net income of $11,799, compared with net loss of $387,545 in 1938. Company's plant is in Wilmington, Del.

Honored



William H. Bradshaw

Director of rayon research of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. has been awarded the Jacob F. Schoellkopf Gold Medal of the Western New York Section of the American Chemical Society for 1940 for development of cordura, a high-strength viscose yarn.

Dairy Distributors' Profit Margin Small, Says Borden Head

NEW YORK (AP)—Theodore G. Montague, President of the Borden Company, declared that a factual analysis of the Nation's dairy industry would show that distributors were receiving a narrow margin of profit for their services.

Speaking on a radio program under the auspices of the National Grange, Mr. Montague cited costs of supplying milk to consumers in New York City, the world's largest single milk market.

"During the three years ended Dec. 31, 1939," he said, "the average profit per quart handled by Borden units engaged in the distribution of fluid milk in the New York City area was less than one-quarter of a cent per quart. For one of these years the profit was only one-tenth of a cent per quart."

Asserting that attacks on milk distributors were "unwarranted," Mr. Montague said a fair study of the dairy industry would show that "substantial gains" have been made in the solution of milk problems through mutual co-operation of producers, distributors and consumers.

The milk company president said that in the New York market for example, the actual physical cost of bringing a quart of milk from the farm to the home was 15 cents, and that for every dollar his company received, 75.9 cents were paid to farmers, employees and to the Government for taxes. The remaining 24.1 cents, he said, went for bottles, containers, fuel, freight, advertising, building maintenance, plant equipment, profit and miscellaneous items.

"I wish to emphasize," he said, "that the largest single item in the cost of getting milk from the farm to the consumer is the wage paid to the men who do the work. . . If these wage-earners are thrown out of work, both producer and consumer will suffer in a number of ways."

Sulphur Firm Has Big Sales Of Manganese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The production of high-grade manganese ore by the Freeport Sulphur Company during 1939 was the largest in the history of the company and production costs were the lowest, according to a statement by Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., President of the firm in the annual pamphlet.

Net sales of manganese were $2,711,060, compared with $684,074 in 1938.

"Substantial sales of manganese were made to the American steel industry in the final quarter of 1939," Mr. Williams reported, "and the company received a United States Government contract for 25,000 tons under provisions of the recently enacted legislation calling for the creation of stockpiles of strategic and critical raw materials as a national defense measure. Most of the tonnage, as well as some of that which was bought by the steel industry, will be shipped in 1940 and the profits therefrom will be reflected in 1940 earnings."

The war in Europe so far has no great influence on the company's sulphur business, stockholders were informed.

"Despite increased ocean freight rates," Mr. Williams said, "shipments to our principal foreign customers have been moving in normal volume. Anticipating increases in freight rates, foreign sales were put on the basis of prices f. o. b. our Gulf ports, following the outbreak of war, instead of on the basis of prices delivered at foreign ports, so that now we do not pay freight charges on these shipments. Moreover, we do not incur exchange risks on our foreign sales.

"The company's sulphur production facilities are entirely adequate to supply any need which we can anticipate at this time or which is likely to arise."

Mr. Williams disclosed that the company's base price of $16 a long ton at the mine "would not be increased in the foreseeable future."

Consolidated net earnings of Freeport Sulphur, previously announced in a preliminary report, were $2,200,762, equal to $2.76 on each of 796,380 shares of common stock outstanding after all charges and taxes. This compared with $1,506,059 earned in 1938, equal after final dividends on the preferred stock to $1.87 a common share.

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A SPECIAL UNITED OPINION report, just prepared, lists the 12 issues most recommended by leading financial authorities for spring markets. This list is obtainable from no other source.

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4. Passing of Real Estate?
5. Avoiding the necessity for forced selling of Stock in a Close Corporation?
6. Providing for proper liquidation of your interest in your business?
7. Purchase of Annuities if desirable for special purposes?
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sharp Decline In Deficit Of Canadian Road

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Net operating revenues of the Canadian National Railways increased $14,788,007 in 1939 as compared to 1938, according to the annual report received by Transport Minister Howe from S. J. Hungerford, President of the system. The figure for 1939 was $20,854,418.

"After payment of fixed and other charges (excepting charges to proprietor's equity under the provisions of the Canadian National Railways capital revision act, 1937) the deficit for the year was $40,095,519, an improvement of $14,218,676 compared with 1938," the report said.

Gross operating revenues for the calendar year 1939 reached the highest figure since 1930, a total of $203,820,186 and a gain of $21,578,463 or 11.84 per cent over 1938. Operating expenses amounted to $182,965,768, an increase of 3.85 per cent. The report said this was a moderate increase in relation to operative revenues and the operating ratio, 89.77 per cent was the best since 1929.

Net revenue available for interest was $10,635,023, an increase over the previous year of $14,184,071 interest on funded debt held by the public totaled $49,814,377 and the interest on government loans $916,165.

Passenger revenue decreased 1.5 per cent and commercial telegraph revenue 3.8 per cent. There were increases in both mail and express revenue, of 1.4 per cent and 13.4 per cent respectively.

Expenditures for maintenance of property and equipment increased $3,724,000, or 4.93 per cent during the year. Of this amount $495,357 was due to increased rolling stock retirements on Canadian lines, the total write-offs to operating expenses on this account having been $6,763,525, as compared with $6,268,168 in 1938.

Cotton Ginnings Slightly Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau announced in its final ginning report of the 1939-40 season that the 1939 cotton crop totaled 11,812,281 equivalent 500-pound bales of lint cotton. The Agriculture Department estimated 11,792,000 bales for the crop last December.

Today's final figures compare with 11,944,340 bales in the 1938 crop and 18,945,028 bales in the 1937 crop, which was a record.

The Census reported 11,477,133 running bales, counting 175,140 round bales as half bales, were ginned during the season, compared with 11,623,221 and 157,979 in the 1938 crop, and 18,252,075 and 326,742 in the 1937 crop.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Int Set Cp 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 26
Phills Co	10c		Apr. 25	Apr. 1
U S Smelt R&M	$1		Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Accumulated				
Cit Ser P&L $5 pf	$10		Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do $6 pf	$12		Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do $7 pf	$14		Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Goulds Pumps, Inc, 7% pf	$1		Apr. 25	Apr. 15
U S&I Sec 1st pf	$1.25		Mar. 30	Mar. 26
Extra				
Allemannia Fire Ins Co (Pittsburgh)	5c		Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Bonomo (Joe) Pub (N Y)	6c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	6c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Coleman Lamp&St	25c		Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Reed Roll Bit Co	5c		Mar. 20	Mar. 20
Increased				
Trust Co of Georgia	$5		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Wabasso Cot. Ltd	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Resumed				
Ottawa El Ry	30c		Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Regular				
Allemannia Fire Ins Co (Pittsburgh)	10c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 21
Am Beryllium	12½c	Q	Apr. 22	Mar. 15
Amer Manganese	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Interchem (J G) Chemical Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Pfd (Rich Va)	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Interboro (NY)	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Lehigh (J P) (NY)	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Loew's Inc	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Com Shoe	10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Can Sh 5½% pf	68¾c		Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Chem Bk Tr	45c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Cit Ser Pa&L$5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Churngold Corp	10c		Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Coca-C B (Del)A	6½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Coleman L&S	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Comn (CG) Ltd	8c		Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Cr Tr (Montr, Que)	$1	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 23
Crum&Forster 8% pf	$2	Q	June 19	June 1
Dom Bk of Can	$2.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Elec Prod	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Fermanite Bk Tr	40c	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 22
Fam Ps Inc, Inc	40c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do $1.50 cum conv pf A	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do $1.50 cum conv pf B	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Fidelity (HM) Co, Inc	5c		Apr. 15	Mar. 30
5 cum conv pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Gen Shipping	15c		Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Do 5$ pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Gen Steel Cp	4½c		Apr. 1	Mar. 18
conv pf	$1.12½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Hanover F Ins	30c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Imp Bk of Can	$2.50	Q	May 1	Mar. 30
Imp Pap & Color	75c	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Income Found Fd	10c	Q	Mar. 26	Mar. 9
Inter M Sy 1st pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
Jenkins Br. 7% pf	$1.75		Mar. 29	Mar. 14
Do 6% pf	$1		Mar. 29	Mar. 14
Kahn's (E) sons	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mer & Newark T	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Messenger Corp	25c	Q	May 15	May 1
Mid Sts Tel of Ill 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Mid Tel Serv Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Old Colony Insur	$5	G	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Pa Elec Ry	20c	G	July 2	June 15
	30c	G	Oct. 1	Sept. 16
	20c	O	Dec. 20	Dec. 16
Penn Ry & Dev	2c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 15
Philadelphia Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do 5$ pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do 6% pf	$1.50	S	May 1	Apr. 1
Plainfield U Wat	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Prov & Wor RR	$1.50		Apr. 2	Mar. 13
Prov Inv Cp	$1.50	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Putnam (G) Fd (Bost)	15c		Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Rayon Yarn	4c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Reed Roller Bit	25c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 20
Skenandoa Rayon Corp pf A	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do cv pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Southern Groc Strs	30c		Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Std Co of Can	42½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 5
Do pf	43¾c	Q	May 1	Apr. 5
Tazzari Corp pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Trade Bk&T (NY)	15c	Q	May 1	Apr. 19
Trades bldg Assoc Ltd	$1.50	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 12
United Loan Indus Bk (Brooklyn)	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
U S & Fgn Sec 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 26
U S Smelt Ref & M pf	$7½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 25
U S Univer Joints	5c		Feb. 26	Feb. 21
Valve Bag 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Wetherill Fin	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Do 6% pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Westmste-Greenland Oil Co	1c	M	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Wheeling Dollar Sav & Tr Co	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '45-43	109.25	109.25	109.25
1 3¼s '46-44	110.14	110.14	110.14
1 4s '54-44 reg	114.24	114.24	114.24
100 3s '48-46	111.1	111.1	111.1
20 3¼s '49-46	111.30	111.27	111.27
1 4¼s '52-47	120.14	120.14	120.14
15 2s '47	105.12	105.12	105.12
3 2¾s '51-48	109	109	109
21 2s '50-48	104.3	104.3	104.3
26 3¼s '52-49	112.22	112.22	112.22
1 2¾s '54-51	108.1	108.1	108.1
2 3s '55-51	111.9	111.9	111.9
25 2¼s '53-3	103.26	103.26	103.26
6 2¾s '60-55	108.11	108.11	108.11
52 2¾s '59-56	107.13	107.8	107.8
14 2¾s '63-58	107.3	107.2	107.3
29 2¾s '65-60	107.4	107.2	107.4

Federal Farm Mortgage

25 3s '49-44	108.9	108.9	108.9
12 3s '52-44	108	107.27	107.27

Home Owners Loan

5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	73½	79¼	79½
22 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71	70¼	71
20 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46½	46	46½
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
3 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
26 Am & For P5s 2030	63	62½	62½
4 AmIGChem 5½s'49	105	104	104
2 Am Int 5½s'49	104¾a	104¾a	104&
11 Am T&T 5½s'43	108	107.12	108
34 Am T&T 4½s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	107½	107¼	107¼
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36½	36½	36½
8 Arm Del 4s '55	102½	102	012
16 AT & SF 4s '95	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 AT & SF 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼a
5 A C Line cl 4s '52	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 A C Line 4½s '64	54	54	54
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39½a	32½a	39½a
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	32½a	32½a	32½a
1 Aub Auto cv 4½s '39	56½a	56½a	56½a
1 B & O 1st mtg '48 st	67	67	67
14 B & O '95 A st	25¼	25	25¼
5 B & O '95 C st	28½a	28½a	28½a
5 B & O 2000 D st	23	24¾	23
9 B & O '96 P st	25	25	25
9 B & O cv 4½s '60	14¼	14	14
4 B & O cv 4½s '60 ct	14	13¾	14
2 B & O 1st 4s '48	66¾a	66¾a	66¾a
3 B & O PLE & WV 4s '41	53¾a	53¾a	53¾a
9 B & O SW 50 st	47	46¾	46¾
1 B & O TC 4s '59	55¼	55¼	55¼
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	115½	115½	115½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	133¾	133¾	133¾
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106	106	106
49 Beth Stl 3¼s '52	108½	107¾	108
43 Boston & Me 5s '67	45¾	45½	45¾
17 Bost & Me 4¾s '61	45⅝	45½	45⅝
13 Bost & Me 5s '55	46	45¾	46
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	89¼	89	89¼
51 B'klyMan Tr 4½s'66 ct	89¼	89	89¼
1 Bkly Un El 1st5s '50	100½	100½	100½
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106¾a	106¾a	106¾a
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	37¾	37¼	37¼
3 Bur C R&No 5s '34 ct	51a	51a	51a
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	101¾a	101¾a	101¾a
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99½	99½	99½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾a
9 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97½	97½	97½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '46	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Can Pac 5s '44	104¾a	104¾a	104¾a
2 Can Pac 4s perp	68	68	68
4 Caro C&O 6s '52	109	109	109
1 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	99	99	99
4 Celotex 4½s '47ww	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	27½	27½	27½
13 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108¾	107⅞	107⅞a
1 Cen Pac 5s '60 A	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66⅛	66	66
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	79	78½	78½
3 C&O 3½s '96D	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99⅛	99⅜
6 C&O rfg 3½s '96F	103¼	103	103¼
2 Chi&Alton 3s '49	13⅛	13	13
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91	91	91
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¼	95¼	95¼
1 Chi&E Ill 6s '34	120	120	120
33 Chic Gt West 4s '59	27⅛	26¾	27
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	6⅝	6⅝
7 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	26¾a	26¾a	26¾a
1 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
5 CRI & P 4s 88 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 CRI & P rfg 4s 34 ct	53¾	53¼	53¾
5 Ch Un Sta 4½s 63	106½a	106½a	106½a
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	93¾a	93¾a	93¾a
10 CCC&StL 4½s 77	49⅞	49½	49⅞
3 Clev & Pitts 3½s 48C	103½	103½	103½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	87½	87½	87½
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77	76¾	77
6 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	70	69¾	70
2 Col F&I 5s 43	105	105	105
Col F&I 5s '70	69½	69½	69½
2 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104¼a	104¼a	104¼a
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101	100¾a	101
3 Comwlth Ed 2¾s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼a
3 Comwlth Ed cv 4½s 58	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝a
13 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	109	108¾	109
6 Con Edis 3¼s 46	107	107	107
6 Con Edis 3½s 68	107¾	107½	107½
11 Con Edis 3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Consum Pow 3¼s'67	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108	108	108
2 Container 5s '47	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Contin Oil 3¾s'48	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6 Crown Cork 4½s'48	103¾	103½	103¾
5 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Cuba No Ry 6½s'42	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s'46	44	44	44
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	58¾	57⅞	58
1 D & R G 4s'36	9	9	9
3 D & R G West 5s'55	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7 Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	108	108	108
1 Duluth SS&A 4s'37	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Elec Auto Lcv 4s'52	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
30 Erie rfg 5s'67	14½	14	14½
34 Erie rfg 5s'75	14¾	14	14⅝
1 Erie 1st 4s'96	54½	54½	54½
22 Erie gen lien 4s'96 ct	22¾	22⅝	22¾
10 Erie cv 4s'53 B	19½	19½	19½
12 Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104	104	104
5 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Fla E Cst 1st 4½s'59	104	104	104
2 Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Goodrich 4½s'56	105½	105	105⅛a
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¾s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	99¾	99¼	99¼
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	90	90¼	90
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
5 Gulf M&N 5½s'50	86	86	86
7 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	99	99	99
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	109	109	109
2 Hud & Co 1st mtg '44	72½	72½	72½
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	33	33	33
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	48	48	48
9 Hud&Man Inc 5s'57	15½	15½	15½
3 Ill Bell T 3½s'70 B	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
1 Ill Cent 4s '52	44½	44½	44½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s'5	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	42¾	42¼	42¾a
5 Ill Cen Litch 3s'57	63	62⅞	63
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	48⅜	48	48¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 3½s'63	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝a
1 Indus Raynon 4½s'48	103	103	103
22 Inland Stl 3¼s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞a
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	73¾	73¾	73¾a
5 Interb R Tr 6s'32	35¾	35¼	35¼
5 Interb RTr rfg5s'63ct	77¾	77¾	77¾a
12 Interb RTr 5s'66	77	77	77¾a
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	12¾	12¾	12¾
9 Int Paper 6s'55	98½	98	98
26 Int Paper 5s '47	102⅛	102	102
24 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	98	98	98
1 Int Rys C Am 5s'52	92	92	92
3 Int T&T 4½s'52	42¾	42¼	42¾a
22 Int T&T 5s '55	46	45¾	46
4 Jones&LaughSt4½s'61	93¾	93¾	93¾a
9 WCFt&&Mem 4s'36	35½	35½	35½a
5 K C South 5s '50	66¼	66⅛	66¼
1 K C South 3s '51	65½	65½	65½
1 K C Term 4s '60	102¾	102¾	103⅜
2 Kresge Found 3½s'47	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	46¾	46½	46¾
1 L S & M S 3½s'97	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 La Ligtn Co 5s '42	35½	35½	35½
1 Leh C & N 4½s'54 C	53¼	53¼	53¼
8 Leh Val H Ter 5s'54	42	41⅝	42
4 Leh Val NY 4½s'40 asd	41½	41	41½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	125¾	125¾	125¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	130⅛	130⅛	130⅛
1 Little Miami 4s'62	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	91	91	91
1 Louisa & Ark 5s '69	84½	84	84
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	52	52	52
1 Manati Sug 4½s '57	42¼	42¼	42¼a
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾a
5 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	27	27	27
1 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	15	15	15
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	87a	87a	87a
62 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	16⅛	15⅝	16
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
58 M-K-T 4½s '78	14¾	14	14¾a
105 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32	30½	32
10 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	14¾a	13⅝	14½
4 Mo Pac 5s '65A	19¾	19¾	19¾
69 Mo Pac 5s '77F	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77F ct	19	19	19
16 Mo Pac 5s '78G	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¾	19½	19¾
6 Mo Pac 5s '81I	19¾	19½	19¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
25 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3	3	3
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
11 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	37½	37½	37½
19 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	32½	32	32¼
3 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	42½	42	42½
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	69¼	69¼	69¼
11 Nassau El 4s '51	86	84½	86
4 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	52	53	53
4 Nat Dairy Prod 3s'60	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
6 New Eng T&T 5s'52	126¼	126	126¼
2 NEng&C 4½s'61B	127⅝	127⅝	127⅝
3 NJ Power & L 4½s'56	106½	106½	106½
1 N O Pu Ev 5s '52A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
2 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	39½	39½	39½
1 NY&Q ns&E&P 2½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
16 NYC fg 5s 2013	58	57⅝	58
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛
14 NYC cn 4s '98	58	58	58
7 NYC 3¾s '46	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜
10 NYC & HR 4s '42	93	93	93
2 NYCh&StL 6s '41	80	80	80
13 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	62¾	62¾	62¾
17 NY Cr & StL 4½s'78	54¾	54⅝	54¾
9 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106	106¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s '49	117¼	117¼	117¼
15 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19½	19½	19½
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18½	18¼	18½
1 NYNH&H 4s '67	4¾	4¾	4¾
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	15¾	15	15½
7 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7	6⅝	6¾
5 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	105½	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

32 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	86	85¾	86
8 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	85¾	85¼	85¾a
21 Argentine 4½s'48	96½	96	96½a
2 Argentine 4½s'71	93½	93½	93½
20 Australia 5s '55	81¾	81¼	81¼
10 Belgium 7s '55	108	107½	107¾
1 Belgium 6½s'49	101½	101½	101½
2 Belgium 6s '55	99½	99½	99½
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	13½	13½	13½
16 Brazil 8s '41	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Brazil 6½s'26-57	16½	16½	16½
7 Brazil 6½s'27-57	16¾	16½	16½
20 Bue A 4½s'77	62	61	61
1 Bue A 4½s Aug '76	63	63	63
1 Bue A 4½s Apr '76	63½	63½	63½
10 Bue A 4½s'75	66	65	65
32 Canada 5s 52	102⅜	102½	102½
2 Canada 3¼s 61	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
7 Canada 3s 67	81¼	81	81
1 Canada 4½s 65	94	94	94
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile MtBk6½s57asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 ChileMtgBk6s62asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
16 Chile 6s 62 asd	13½	13¼	13⅜
20 Chile 6s 42 asd	14½	14½	14½
7 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
16 Cuba 4½s 77	60¾	60¾	60¾
2 Denmark 6s 42	65	65	65
5 Dom 5½s 42	75	75	75
1 Dom 2nd 5½s 40	74	74	74
7 Ger Gov 5½s'65	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Ger Gov 5½s'65 unst	8	8	8
8 Ger Govt 7s '49	16	15½	15½
5 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst	10½	10½	10½
2 Greek 6s'68 pt pd	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Hamburg St 6s '46	10½	10½	10½
10 Ital Pub Util 7s 52	50	49½	49½
3 Japan 5½s'65	64	63½	63½
45 Lombard El 7s'52	70	70	70
5 Méx 4s '04 asd '54	13a	13¼	13a
6 Milan City 6½s'52	49	48¾	48¾
5 Montevideo 6s '59	71½	70	71½
1 Norway 6s '43	96	96	96
9 Norway 6s '43	96	96	96
9 Norway 4½s '65	75¾	75½	75½
1 Panama 5s '63A st asd	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	10¾	10¾	10¾
20 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	9¼	9¼	9¼
27 Rio Gr do Sul8s '46	12½	11¾	12½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'67	16½	16½	16½
4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	9¾	9¾	9¾
10 Rome 6½s'52	60½	60½	60½
28 Santa Fe Prov 4s'64	77½	77	77½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	20½	20½	20½
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	16	16	16
1 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	14	14	14
1 SydneyProv 5½s58asd	cmfywcmfwylpuc		
1 Sydney 5½s 55	74	74	74
2 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	63	63	63
21 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	66	64¾	66
1 Urug aj 3¾s4s4½s'79	52¾	52¾	52¾
4 Urug cv3¾s4s4½s'79	53	52¾	52¾

Bond Sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,700,00; previous day, 4,797,250; week ago, 6,002,450; year ago, 6,972,200; two years ago, 7,261,450; Jan. 1 to date, 358,878,675; year ago, 417,290,950; two years ago, 409,886,130.

Boston Stocks

March 20

Div. in $	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
6.00 Bigel-Sanf pf	101½	101½	101½	102¼
8.75 Bos & Albany	85¾	85	85½	85
8.00 Bos Edison	143⅞	142⅝	143½	143
5.00 Bos Elevated	49	49	49	49½
... B&M pr pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
... B&M st A pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
... Bos & Proc	16½	16½	16½	17
... East G&F pf	21¾	21¾

Radio Studio Tests Its Research

CBS builds workrooms in New York with latest technical devices installed.

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The Columbia Broadcasting System is constructing new "studio-laboratories" close to its main headquarters in New York.

CBS is rapidly converting the old Juilliard School Building, where Sembrich, Auer, and the Lhevinnes once taught embryo musicians, into studios and workrooms at an estimated cost of $700,000. The eight-story building, which the Vanderbilts once occupied, is directly across East Fifty-Second Street from the main studio buildings at 485 Madison Avenue.

The exterior of the studio annex will present a brand new face to passersby, for it is to be windowless up to the sixth floor. The lower part will be finished in glazed terra cotta tiles in gray and blue shades. The entrance marquee will be of stainless steel, with doors of heavy nonshatterable glass like the Madison Avenue studio entrance.

Innovations Tried

Within will be seven modern studios incorporating every available technical advance in radiocasting and several revolutionary innovations for improvement of sound quality. Two of the larger studios will be constructed with nonparallel opposite surfaces and saw-tooth design ceilings to break up any possible echo efforts—similar to the CBS studios in Hollywood, Calif.

In addition, the two studios will be equipped with wooden panels, or acoustivanes, set out about two feet from the walls, which CBS engineers claim will produce better quality of tone in the studio, especially in the case of large orchestra programs as well as important dramatic productions. A streamlined control desk, wherein is incorporated all the essential equipment for the control of programs originating from each studio, is also a feature of the new building.

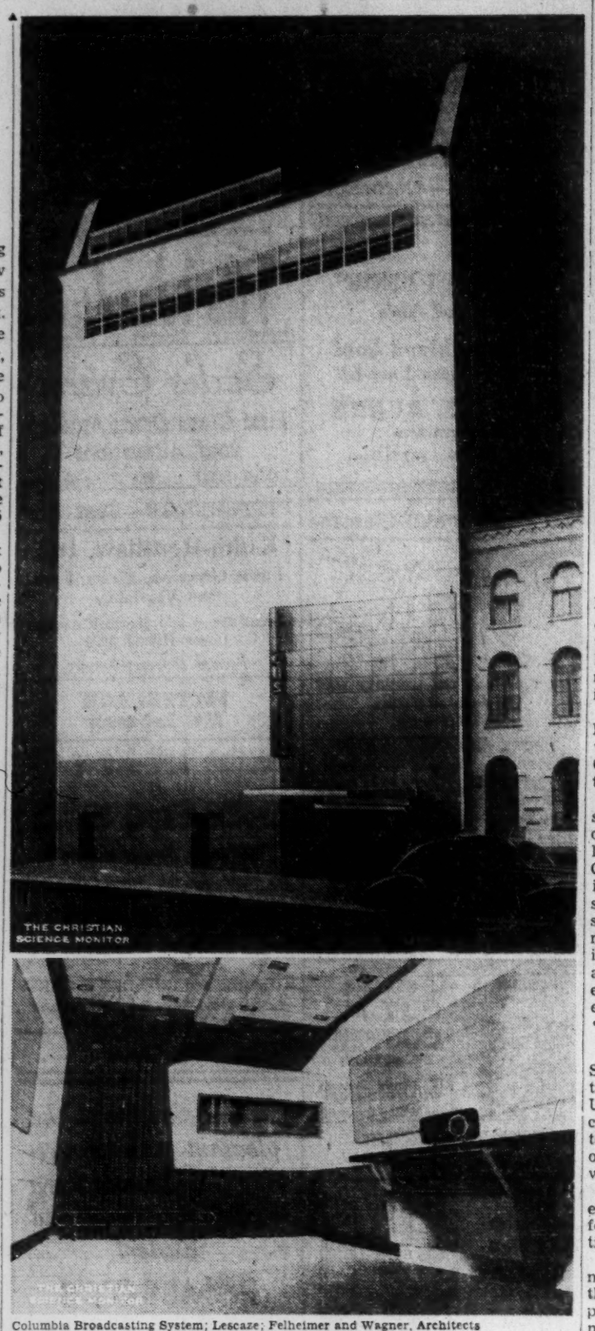
Better Communication

A portable antenna unlike the typical "fishpole" design, coupled with the use of medium rather than short waves, has eliminated many emergency communication problems in national park and forest areas in the West.

Designed by engineers at Stanford University, the antenna makes possible reliable two-way communication with motorized units. Due to the "skip" effect of short waves and current portable antenna design, motorized units often were out of touch with their bases for several hours. The National Park Service brought the problem to Stanford.

Using the medium frequencies between 2,500 and 3,500 kilocycles, with better antenna design, communication was established up to 100 miles from the deepest valleys, ship-to-shore, and in snow removal equipment, with no "dead" spots.

The new improved radio apparatus has been installed by the National Park Service on patrol cars, patrol boats in Lake Mead formed by Boulder Dam and by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company on its patrol trucks in the Feather River Canyon. Pan American Airways, the United States Army Signal Corps, the highway departments of California, Oregon, and Washington and the California State Forestry Division are investigating its possible use.



Columbia Broadcasting System; Lescaze; Felheimer and Wagner, Architects

New CBS Studio Annex

Upper: This is how the new Columbia studio annex in New York City will look when it is completed. Lower: Large performance studio of CBS in Hollywood, Calif., similar to type to be built in new building.

Four States Win Praise For Wildlife Conservation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 20—Pennsylvania, Michigan, South Dakota, and Missouri were cited today before the North American Wildlife Conference as having found the way to wildlife conservation, wrecked in most states by "political interference or public indifference."

E. Sydney Stephens, Chairman of the Missouri Conservation Commission, classified states according to their success in conservation as follows:

Four in which game, fish, and forests are being increased by efficient management.

Four more where they are holding their own are in a fair position for substantial improvement.

Forty where wildlife is diminishing because of various degrees of political domination and inefficiency in administration.

Public Opinion Counted

Reforms in the four states at the top of the list, Mr. Stephens reported, have been brought about by the "power of public sentiment" and by "contributions of leaders in scientific research."

Before Missouri abolished spoils system control of conservation in 1936, he told the conference, its commissioner was a lawyer, its chief of fisheries, a dentist, and its chief warden, a merchant.

"In one State," Mr. Stephens continued, "county courts have had a hand in fixing seasons and bag limits; in three States the Governor does the job, in three States Governors have successfully insisted upon being a member of the commissions where their influence and authority, at best, retards free action; 36 States conduct no sound research; 40 State departments do not encourage landowner and public co-operation; 12 States have had sound and progressive programs handicapped, demoralized, or completely wrecked by political interference or public indifference."

Hunters Unpopular

The growing strain in relations between farmers and hunters was described at length to the conference, with various plans advanced for alleviating it. According to figures given the conference, 80 per cent of American wildlife is located on privately owned lands where farmers are increasingly objecting to inroads made by hunters.

One solution, suggested by Frank C. Edminster of the United States Soil Conservation Service, would turn soil conservation districts into "conservation districts" where game as well as soil resources could be managed under Government care.

The conference ended its discussion by adopting a resolution appointing a permanent committee to make further studies and recommendations on how the growing feud between the farmer and hunter can be ended.

Delegates voted to hold the next National Wildlife Conference in Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 17, 18, and 19, 1941.

Neutral News Organ in Shanghai Has Rough Going

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The path of the neutral news organ in Shanghai is thorny indeed during these times of stress. Both newspapers and news agencies are under an unprecedented barrage of pressures, propaganda and complaint.

Some ultra-nationalist papers and agencies, among which might be numbered the Japanese, Russian and German particularly, make no pretense of putting forward any side save their own. So they are probably spared the complications which beset the others.

American papers and agencies particularly, and in considerable degree the British and French, try to give more of an "even break" in keeping with democratic principles. The result is that they are often busy in publishing attacks on themselves.

One American newspaper in Shanghai has variously found itself termed "a Chungking organ" (by the Japanese), "sold out to Japan" (by ultra-patriotic Chinese), and too partial at various times, to both the Allied and the German side of the European conflict.

Most of its reprinted cartoons were rather pro-Ally, so a number of Germans sent in pictures from their home newspapers. The crowning blow came when there was objection to the fact that these were presented under the title, "A German View"—as it was argued that this implied something unusual, as was not the case with British or French cartoons!

An American news agency has recently had much attention from the Japanese because, it develops, its own private radio has been "listened in on" by the Japanese who thus knew what was being sent out even though the agency's avoidance of the commercial lines meant that it dodged ordinary censorship.

Chamberlain Regime Shaken By Fall of French Cabinet

Continued from Page 1

Manchester Guardian points out today, that in the Finnish case "we feel in our bones that once again we have not been able to save those whom somehow we should have saved."

The Manchester Guardian continues: "The question remains whether we could not have done more for the Finns in the early days of the war, if we had had more energy and insight . . . We awoke to the need when it was too late."

The Manchester Guardian, the Daily Herald (Labor), the News Chronicle (Liberal), and the Daily Mail all call for a drastic overhaul of the governmental machine and the appointment of a more effective Cabinet unhindered by departmental duties. The Daily Herald charges the Government with conducting the war on lines of the popular but maudlin present-day song hit "There'll Always Be an England."

Pointed Question Asked

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, in the Commons yesterday declared that everybody was always asking what Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin were going to do next. Why didn't they ask: "What is Chamberlain going to do?"

This criticism is mirrored in the News Chronicle today which asks why not send Mr. Winston Churchill to Rome and Mr. Anthony Eden to Bucharest.

The Times, which has been strikingly outspoken in criticism of governmental shortcomings lately, today compliments Mr. Chamberlain on his personal vigor in yesterday's debate, which it says, "refutes any suggestion of staleness in himself." But the paper reiterates the call for ruthless elimination of waste and inefficiency, adding that "new men must if necessary be tried in the Cabinet as elsewhere."

American Critics Answered

Meanwhile War Secretary Oliver Stanley made a spirited reply to the Government's critics in the United States and other neutral countries by declaring in a speech today that "we intend to fight in our own way and not in their way."

Mr. Stanley said that the foreign press had criticized Britain for a lack of enterprise and initiative.

"This is a dangerous lesson for neutrals to teach," he said, adding that "we are now learning that persons who ignore the rights of neutrals" receive their admiration.

People across the ocean are thinking "how are we going to keep out of it?" he went on. But, he added, "they're in it."

"No one can remain indifferent to the result of the struggle," he said. "Do they (neutrals) really think that if we lose, life can go on as they know it?"

Ocean Barrier Insufficient

"An ocean," Mr. Stanley warned, "may be a good barrier to aircraft, but it's no barrier to ideas."

He said that if Britain had not gone to war the people in the United States would have said, "Why aren't you fighting?"

Today people in the United States are saying, according to Mr. Stanley, "We can't understand the war."

"None can remain indifferent to the result of the struggle," he said. "They may be lucky. We may fight their battles for them."

One point was made abundantly clear by the Commons debate, namely, that nothing could divert the British people from the purpose for which they entered the war. Members of Parliament warmly voiced approval when Mr. Chamberlain quoted President Roosevelt's recent radiocast as endorsing the Allied definition of a true peace.

The raids on Sylt followed significantly the statement in the House of Lords by Lord Strabolgi that the German attack on Scapa Flow "removed any obstacle to our bombing German supply and naval bases."

Foreign Secretary Halifax replied that he did not disagree "as to the very legitimate consequences" that might be drawn from the atack on the naval base in the Orkneys.

Mr. Chamberlain himself said in Commons that responsibility for the Scapa Flow raid consequences "must rest upon the authors."

Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, assured the House that "very good arrangements exist" for the defense of Scapa Flow, the naval base in the Orkneys which was raided by German warplanes March 16.

Mr. Churchill, who recently made an inspection of the base, characterized as significant and encouraging "the effort of the enemy to portray a petty, ill-directed raid as an important military affair."

The British asserted that only one warship was damaged in the raid; the Germans reported three battleships and one cruiser hit.

No Hitch in Plane Orders

Continued from Page 1

tion's armed forces, also declared that in order to sell planes it had been necessary to let the purchasers have the types they wanted. This was interpreted as an answer to those who claim that it would not be necessary to sell the Allies the extremely modern craft which they are said to be obtaining.

At the same time, the President made it clear that the sale of modern craft to the Allies did not include giving away American military secrets which he listed as three or four in the field of aircraft. He said that this Nation would do its utmost to keep them secret as long as it could, but warned that many new developments quickly become public knowledge and that in such cases he preferred to have the planes, incorporating these advances, built in this country and exported than to have them made abroad.

The President also avoided laying down a hard and fast rule to guide the release for export of late American models, saying that each case should be determined upon its merit.

Turning to the question of the current charge that the joint Army and Navy Aeronautical Board has released for export the Curtiss P-40 pursuit plane before they were being delivered in mass to this country's defense forces, President Roosevelt said that he and many other persons had seen the P-40 in action as long ago as November, 1938, and that virtually all the pictorial magazines in this country had had pictures and sketches of it.

The President's statements are viewed here as confirming the belief that the White House feels that it is good policy for this country to permit the Allies to obtain very close to the best American military planes.

Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee, which was scheduled to hear Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, explain the policy of this country in regard to releasing military aircraft for export, announced that the Secretary had requested and had been granted additional time to prepare his statement. The plane inquiry is expected to be resumed next week.

Fast New Climber

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 20 (AP)—A powerful defensive weapon against bombers—an "interceptor" plane which can climb at a rate of more than a mile a minute—is being produced for an undisclosed foreign government at the St. Louis plant of Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

Test flights of the first plane off the production line yesterday showed it was "the fastest climbing type in the United States as well as the fastest climbing plane in the world, to our knowledge," said C. W. France, general manager of the factory.

The ship fairly leaped off the ground after a short run and the test pilot reported later he flew vertically during part of the flight. The plane has a speed well over 300 miles an hour.

"This type of plane is much more effective than antiaircraft batteries in combating high-flying enemy bombers because of its mobility and the rapidity with which it may be directed against an attack," Mr. France said. By use of radio communication with other air forces, or the ground, the "Interceptor" becomes an even more powerful weapon of defense, he added.

The plane, with wing span of 35 feet, has a 1,000-horsepower Wright "cyclone" engine, turning a three-bladed steel propeller, Its ceiling is 36,200 feet and there is oxygen equipment for high-altitude flying.

A single-seater, the plane is designed to carry four machine guns mounted on racks in a compartment in front of the cockpit and synchronized to fire through the propeller. Quarter-inch armor back of the pilot's seat furnishes protection against enemy bullets from behind, the customary point of attack.

Curtiss-Wright officials declined to give the number of planes in the foreign order.

Volunteers Asked

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The Navy asked several hundred reservists and other qualified civilians today to volunteer for a year's active service at the string of new air bases set up for the Atlantic Coast neutrality patrol.

Plane Progress

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—Air Minister Sir Kingsley Wood told the House of Commons today that negotiations for further purchase of American aircraft "are proceeding normally."

He was replying to a Conservative's suggestion that they be discontinued.

Unions Protest

LONDON, March 20 (AP)—The General Council of the Trades-Union Congress, representing 5,000,000 British workers, today assailed Prime Minister Chamberlain in a statement declaring that the Trade-Union movement was angry over an implication attributed to him that the Unions were "on probation" during the war.

The Council said this implication was made in the Prime Minister's reply to the Union's demand for an amendment, amounting to virtual repeal, to the Trades Disputes Act which was passed in 1927 to prevent a repetition of the 1926 general strike.

Mr. Chamberlain rejected this demand on the ground that it involved "highly controversial" legislation in wartime.

The Council's statement said: "When the country was staking its whole resources in a war for freedom and democracy the Council felt that retention of this act upon the statute book was a mockery of the iedals for which the nation was fighting."

Hull Asks Permits For Polish Relief

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that the State Department was urging the British and German Governments to facilitate the carrying out of American relief work in the German-occupied area in Poland.

He said that London was being asked to permit relief supplies for Poland to pass through the British blockade and Berlin to permit Americans to go into Poland and supervise their distribution of supplies.

The Red Cross announced that German authorities were "extending complete co-operation" in its distribution of relief supplies in Poland.

It also announced that the British have lifted a blockade on additional supplies and another consignment will leave New York March 23.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

CAKES
Ice Creams
Confections
MARKER'S
894 VALLEY ROAD, UPPER MONTCLAIR
TEL. MONT. 2-4144

Nann's Flowers
For Easter
605 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-2352

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

A GOOD RULE, when you need PAINTS, HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES
Call
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, INC.
223 Glen Ridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phone MO. 2-3210—3211

EASTER GIFTS
and CARDS
Madisons
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

The Cecil Coffee House
Easter Dinner $1.00
129 Watchung Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Mo. 2-8708

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios
GIFTS
For All Occasions
Victor, Decca and Columbia Records
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

We Know Your Feet
We have made a study of feet as well as of shoes! And, knowing your feet we can readily suggest just the shoes you need to provide the comfort and the poise which is your rightful heritage.
ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy Street Newark, N. J.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-8831 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR 3-9585
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

AUSTIN'S MILLINERY
Open Evenings Till 9 P. M.
1043 Springfield Ave. Irvington, N. J.
219 Main St. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Our own Quality Chocolates 1 lb. 50c
Buy 2 jars Smithfield Deviled Ham for 59c and receive 1 full size jar free.
N.B.C. Pryde Assortment Crackers, 1 lb. pkg. 25c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4300

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

South Orange Painting Service
Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDEY, *Proprietor*
329 Academy St. SO. 2-8656

PASSAIC

ABBOTT'S
Department Store
634 Main Avenue
EASTER FINERIES
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
ACCESSORIES

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8502-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD, N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Ave., Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

R. M. Fry Quality Market
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Also MONARCH PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
442 East Fifth St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4262—6-4562

RED BANK

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street Red Bank

RIDGEFIELD PARK

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

Old Colony Drapery Shop
Number Thirty-One Oak Street
Ridgewood 6-6178
Exclusive but not expensive custom draperies, curtains and home furnishings
Results Are Certain When You Consult a Decorator

JEAN'S MILLINERY
28 East Ridgewood Avenue
A Collection of Smart Spring Millinery
HANDBAGS
In shades to match

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Children's Shoes expertly fitted.
MARCUS
63 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

PERRY LEE STORES
24 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Popular Priced Dresses and Hats

ANDREW J. SNYDER
385 South Maple Avenue
Seedsman and Florist
CUT FLOWERS
Try Snyder's Lawn Seed—The Best for This Soil and Climate

Robert's Co.
BARBIZON SHOP
FINERY HOSE
MUNSINGWEAR

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

The Greenery
Flower Shop Inc.
TELEGRAPH FLORIST
36 Oak Street Phone 6-0285

WHEN IT'S YOUR MOVE
Let Us Know
AGENT ALLIED VAN LINES
WORLD WIDE SERVICE
Moving—Storage
Expert Rug and Furniture Cleaning
Walter W. Hoffman, Inc.
23 Chestnut St. Tel. Ri. 6-2360, 2361

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-2345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-2346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Easter Greetings
BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
"Flowers of Distinction"
96a Park Avenue Ru. 2-1552

INSURANCE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Fire, Liability, Compensation, Burglary, Jewelry
Life, Accident, Automobile, Windstorm, Tourist, etc.
ALBERT D. BERGMANN
82 Wilson Avenue Ru. 2-4315

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call for and Deliver Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
Shine Removed from All Suits
A Guaranteed Service
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

EASTER SPECIAL
Roth's Black Hawk Tenderized Smoked Hams 19c lb.
CENTRAL MARKET
Sum. 6-4211-2-3-4
366 Springfield Avenue

TEANECK

EASTER FLOWERS
LOVELY LILIES
Floral Gifts for Friends
Flowers for Your House
Visit Our Greenhouse
Owen Eichhoff
CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-7070
CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-7070

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS
Oilboilers, Oilfurnaces, Air Conditioning Units, Oil Burning Water Heaters, Circulating Heaters, Room Coolers
TATTERSALL'S
Trenton, N. J. Call 8-201
Hand Bags Gloves

Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 So. Broad St., Trenton, N. J.

Wall Paper
Paints—Varnish—Lacquers
Enamels
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
205 E. State St., Trenton, N. J. Tel. 5211

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
Easter Flowers
4 West End Avenue Phone 5857
Trenton, N. J.

"Voorhees' Fashions Are Smarter"
H. M. VOORHEES & BRO.
135 East State Street

NEW JERSEY

UNION CITY

Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PAlisade 6-9506
Park Avenue at 44th St.
Mobilgas

SIDERIDES JEWELER
785 Bergenline Avenue
Tel. UNion 7-4279

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing Our New Location
Thanks to the support of our many friends we outgrew the store at 18 Elm Street. In our new showroom you may see the World's Best in Refrigerators, Electric and Gas Ranges, Laundry Equipment, Radio Sets, for your home or car, Kitchen Cabinets, etc. We service all makes of Refrigerators and all types of Radios and Electrical Appliances. Estimates given on Heating Equipment and Kitchen Modernization.
Open Evenings
VAN BROS. INC.
109 North Ave. W. Tel. WE 2-1718
Westfield, N. J.

ALICE KIND
offers
Careful and individual attention in addition to beautifully styled dresses and coats at moderate prices.
$8.75 and up
404 Tremont Ave. WE 2-0668

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Yours for a Joyous Easter
Beautiful Spring Hats, Colorful Dresses, Dependable Hosiery and a complete line of Ladies' Specialties.
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 E. BROAD STREET

SEA FOOD
Caught Fresh Daily
PHONE WE 2-3042
BIVONA BROTHERS
Free Delivery Service
108-110 W. Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

PHILQUIN BEAUTY SHOP
Individualistic Hair Styles
Careful, Courteous Service
3 Items for $1.00
103 Prospect St. Tel. We. 2-3460

WEST NEW YORK

SCHNYDERS FLOWER SHOP
800 Bergenline Ave. at 23rd St.
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Phone Union 7-2353

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

The Hub
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Easter Greetings
from
MILTON'S
Cleaner and Tailor
1251 Chew St. Telephone 24578

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

CHESTER

Reputedly Chester's Best Dept. Store for Home Furnishings!
STOTTER'S
DEPT. STORE
Corner 3rd and Market Streets

Edgmont Beef Co.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE. Phone 9248

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Just Feel It!
The Suri Topcoat
by Kuppenheimer
$40
Made of soft, silky and fine textured Suri hair. A most distinctive topcoat.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street Erie

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
2 and 3 Piece
Tailored and Dressmaker Type
Suits

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Women's Spring Coats
in
Botany Woolens $22.50

HARRISBURG

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Harold's
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

You can,
"DEPEND ON DUNNE"
For Good Fuels
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
RALPH S. DUNNE
NARBERTH 2430
40,000 Gal. Fuel Oil Storage

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

PLUMBING and HEATING
GUY M. COOPER
OIL BURNERS
217 Maple Avenue
WILLOW GROVE
Phone Willow Grove 676

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

A New and Greater
Frigidaire Cold Wall Refrigerator
FOR 1940
Made only by Frigidaire (General Motors Product)
Easy Terms

Modern Kitchen Fixtures
Why not remodel your old kitchen?
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED

WALLER MOTORS, Inc.
Adds
STUDEBAKER
Distributorship to Existing
PACKARD
Franchise
JENKINTOWN, PENNA.

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place Ogontz 4211

ARROW WHITE SHIRTS
Complement the Easter Lily
The Cedar Chest
414 York Road

PHILADELPHIA

Now is the time to select your Cards and Gifts for
EASTER
Lots of New Toys and Books for Children
Lucien Lelong, Charbert and Wembdon Perfume
The Pansy Shops 3627 N. Broad 5003 N. Broad

CORRECT PLUMBING
IRWIN H. ENGLISH
COMFORTABLE HEATING
Since 1914
1831 Brandywine Street Poplar 1687
Evening—Ger. 6096—Che. 3091

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EARLY EASTER
Early Shopping
Dresses and Suits for Early Easter
The Wardrobe
198 N. Craig Sizes 9-42 Schenley 1813

Sadie Evans
First Class Dress Making and Alterations
Lehigh 6471J 854 Norwich Ave.

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

Gasoline and Motor Oils
at
SHONTZ Esso SERVICE
"Friendly Service Always"
437 Washington Rd. Phone Lehigh 8144

MARGARET C. BURT
Distinctive Giftwares
BISQUE, HUMMEL and DRESDEN FIGURES
Lehigh 7700—Three Ten Beverly Road
Mount Lebanon, Pennsylvania

READING

We're a-thrill with the pleasant task of getting YOU *ready for a beautiful spring and Easter!*
POMEROY'S
Fashion Shops
READING, PA.

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
Foot Saver Shoes
607 Penn St. Reading, Pa.

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL CO.
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

OUR OWN MAKE
Cocoanut Cream
EASTER EGGS
40c lb.
Please Place Your Order Early
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
611 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON

H. J. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirta
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

PUHL & ZIMAN
Luggage and Leather Goods
SMART NEW HANDBAGS
Introducing to Scranton
Alexandra de Markoff Cosmetics
218 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SPRING FLOWERS in all their Radiant Beauty
Schultheis Florist
612 Linden Street Phone 8248

CECEIL CLARKE
ORIGINAL HATS
138 Adams Avenue
Telephone 2-3034

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY

Visit our newly remodeled
DAIRY STORE
with fine modern equipment dispensing Quality Foods
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Delicatessen Products
Sandwiches
Open Evenings
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Company, Inc.
Phone 434 426 Beaver Street

Renovate Your Kitchen with New Sink Wall Cabinets Gas Range
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It Hegners if it's Hardware"
TEL. 1126 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

Knapp Drug Co.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 234
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Select Food Market
WE HANDLE THE ENTIRE LINE OF HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
510 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1900

CAMPBELL'S
Haberdashery
431 Broad Street

New Spring Styles Shoes for Easter
MILLER'S
"Quality Footwear"
509 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 164

SWARTHMORE

INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Phila.

1940 CHEVROLET
RUMSEY'S
YALE and RUTGERS AVENUES

UPPER DARBY

HOME HEATING
Air Conditioning — Oil Burners
Bathrooms Remodeled
ALEXANDER HEATING CO.
119 MARLBOROUGH ROAD
E. Alexander Bowie, Prop. Boulevard 1351

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave. Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

YORK

ANNETTE BEAUTY SALON
38 South Beaver St.
Anna Strayer
Phone 6221

VITALITY SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
We fit the youngsters, too
REINEBERG'S
31-33 South George Street

ANNA HERR FRANTZ
● Distinctive Gifts
Easter Suggestions
Costume Jewelry and of course Easter Cards to please you
YORKTOWN HOTEL

YORK FUR SHOP
Boleros, Jackets, and Scarves, Silver Fox and Kolinsky reduced for March
31 NORTH GEORGE ST.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Antipodes—*An-tip'-o-deez.*
This word is derived from a combination of Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot," and was first used to designate persons living on the diametrically opposite side of the globe—so that the subject and antipodes were feet-to-feet, so to speak. We apply "antipodes" to anything which is the exact opposite.

Capernaum (Matt. 8:5) — *Ka-purr'-nay-um* (first *a* as in sofa, first *u* as in urn, second *a* as in chaotic, second *u* clipped-short).

Centurion—*Sen-tur'-ih-un.*
A centurion was an officer in the Roman army who had charge of a *centuria* (century), which might consist of 100 men, as the name implied. The nearest English equivalent to "centurion" is probably "captain."

Correlated — *Cor'-re-layt'-ed* (*o* circumflex as in orb, first *e* as in create, *a* as in ace, second *e* as in get).

Demarcation — *De'-mar-kay'-shun.*
Although the literal meaning of this word (Spanish *demarcacion*) is "a marking down," we restrict "demarcation" to "limiting by marked bounds; dividing."

Hearken (Isa. 34:1) — *Hahr'-k'n* (*a* as in arm).

Isaiah—In America, *I-zay'-a*; in Britain, *I-zi'-a*. Webster's prefer (*I-za'-ya*); usage, however, seems to lean toward *I-zay'-a*.

Immutable—*Ih-mu'-ta-bl.*
"Changeless" is applied to that which does not change; "immutable" (Latin *in*, "not," and *mutare*, "to change") to that which cannot change. The former suggests a fact; the latter affirms a quality.

Lebanon (Isa. 35:2) — *Leb'-a-non* (*e* as in let, *a* as in sofa, *o* as in connect).

Luke — *oo* is preferred to a strained effort at long *u*.

Parched (Isa. 35:7) — One syllable.

Pharisees—*Far'-i-seez.*
Webster's calls for a short *a*, as in fat, in this word and in "Pharisaical," but prevailing usage is undoubtedly *fair*. "Pharisee" reaches back to the Hebrew *parash*, a primitive root meaning "to separate."

Recompense (Isa. 35:4) — *Rek'-om-pense.*

Righteousness—*Ri'-chus-ness* (*i* as in ice, *u* as in circus, *e* as in get).

Solemnities (Isa. 33:20) — *So-lem'-nih-tiz.*

Spiritual—*Spir'-it-u-al* (the obvious tendency to palatize the *t* and *u* into *choo* is recognized).

Suppositional — *Sup'-o-zish'-un-al* (first *u* as in up, *o* as in obey, *i* as in it, second *u* as in circus, *a* as in account).

Terrestrial — *Teh-res'-trih-al* (each *e* as in get, *i* as in it, *a* as in account). Not *te-rest'-trul.*

Vengeance—*Ven'-janse* (*e* as in end, *a* as in account).

Zephaniah—*Zef-a-ni'-a* (*a* as in sofa).

Basis of Business

"Business practices that are morally wrong cannot possibly be economically right."—A. Ballard Walton.

Manly Manners

Bible Facts

Abraham's Burying Place

We read that after the passing of his wife (Sarah), Abraham negotiated for the purchase of the cave of Machpelah, that it might be used as a family burying place (see Gen. 23:9). There Sarah was laid; and in course of time the patriarch himself, together with Isaac and Rebekah and others, was interred there.

After the passing of many centuries, the cave fell into the hands of the Moslems, who erected over it a mosque, which they regard as peculiarly sacred. Bearing a permit personally obtained from the secretary of the Moslem Supreme Council at Jerusalem, the present writer was allowed to pay a brief visit to the interior of the mosque, and to look down through a grating into this historic cave, which no Christian is now permitted to enter. The authenticity of the site seems to be unquestioned.

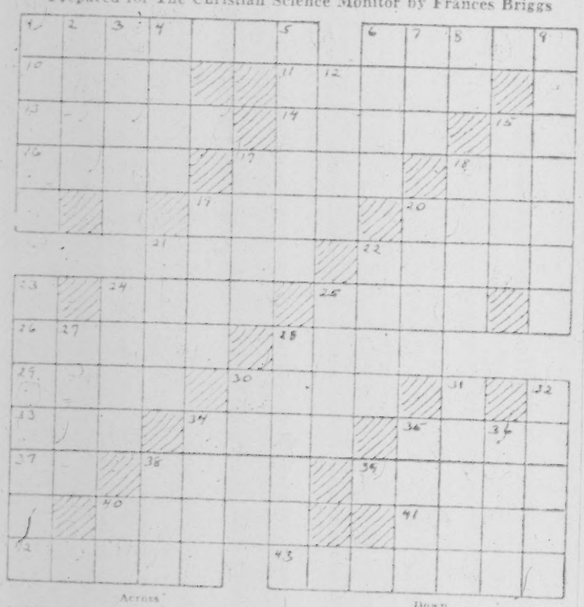
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A section in Paris on the left bank of the Seine.
2. It is fifteen miles south of Hodgenville, Ky., and contains the cabin in which President Lincoln was born. It is 116 acres.
3. Saint Mark's, built about 1668, and restored in 1910.
4. A South African bird, with long legs and a crested head, that preys on serpents.
5. The principal mountain group in New York; area 5,000 sq. miles.
6. The southern projection of Hudson Bay in Canada.
7. Portugal; colonized in 1420.
8. Hollywood, Calif.
9. The home of the National League baseball club in Chicago. It seats 18,000.
10. New York City.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who sings role of Lakme in opera of that name?
7—What is a character in an unfinished novel by Dickens?
10—What a pronoun used in Bible?
11—Who was last king of Troy?
12—What is a city of South Carolina?
14—What would a camel and dison both have?
15—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
16—What blunt weapon is used in fencing?
17—What is a descendant of northwestern France?
18—Would a kokanee be an egg, cat, or fish?
19—Beauty is Nature's ——.
20—A sailing has fins, oars, or buds—which?
21—Jesus Walked lived to do what?
22—Who was Paul's companion on his second missionary trip?
24—What is a county of western Arkansas?
25—What is a capital of Latvia?
26—Who was a son of Shemaiah (I Chron. 3:22)?
28—What is first name of hero of a juvenile classic by Mary Elizabeth Mapes ——?
29—What is a tax paid for privilege of passing over highway?
30—What do you call one of side scenes in a theater?
31—What is a nickname for Henry?
34—The strong characteristic flavor of Roquefort cheese is caused by what?
35—What is a town and oasis of eastern Sinkiang, China?
37—River —— River is a city of Oregon.
38—What is a staff or truncheon borne as a symbol of office?
40—Australian cattle dog is what?
41—What animal is mentioned in a parable in Book of Ezekiel?
42—What is Biblical name of Bajada, a river of Syria?
43—Whose monument is contained in Trafalgar Square?

Down

1—What do you call horizontal lines with their spaces on which music is written?
2—Where is Bucyrus?
3—What is a city of Illinois?
4—What is flanged spool on which photographic film is wound?
5—What was native place of Gideon (Judges 6:11)?
6—What is a silver coin of U. S.?
7—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
8—What is a river of Soviet Russia, Asia?
9—What French composer was born in 1662?
12—What do you call one of stakes of a cart?
13—What is a city of Illinois?
17—What is a town of Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural River?
18—What is a county of central Arizona?
19—A woofell has fins, paws, or bill—which?
20—When Jesus saw a certain tree in leaf, he expected to find what fruits?
27—Young of an animal of horse family is what?
32—What would you expect Lauritz Melchior to do?
33—What musical instrument was played by ancient Greeks?
34—Roll of parchment is what?
35—Long, low, stony ridge is called what?
37—What was one of animals kept by Nabal?
38—What is a commune of Prussia?
39—What is fatty fluocolient substance?
41—Courtyard in Spain is called what?
42—If you visited Uusikaupunki, whom would you see?
44—What is a commune of Spain?
45—Who painted "The Laughing Cavalier"?
46—You would associate Diana or Artemis with what?
48—What is a female Dorking?
49—Symbol for masurium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

NOTHING but Christianity can eventually secure the world's peace.—Lord Bryce.

Daily Anecdote

Strategy

When young Tom Edison became interested in telegraphy he strung wires on trees to the homes of several of his boy friends, and each night after his work as a "butcher" on the train would spend all his leisure time sending and receiving messages over his home-made system. Meanwhile his father would entertain himself by reading the left-over newspapers that Thomas brought home from the train.

But one circumstance troubled the young telegrapher greatly. It seemed every night that scarcely would he begin tapping out his messages when his father would call out, "Tom, it's time to go to bed." Bedtime was 9:30, and was strictly enforced.

One day, after considerable thought on his problem, young Edison made a change in the disposal of his left-over newspapers. Instead of taking them home to his father, he distributed them among the boys on his telegraph line.

"Where are the papers?" inquired his father.

"I haven't any," answered Tom. "Would you like to have me call the boys and get some news?"

Rather dubiously the elder Edison agreed, and presently news began coming in from several sources. When the surprised and fascinated man remembered to look at the clock it was well after eleven o'clock, and the end of the news was not in sight.

After that the young telegrapher had little difficulty in convincing his father that he could safely remain up after 9:30.

Where Would You Find—

1. The Latin Quarter?
2. Abraham Lincoln National Park?
3. The House of the Seven Gables?
4. A secretary bird?
5. The Adirondacks?
6. James Bay?
7. The country to which Madeira belongs?
8. Pomona College?
9. Wrigley Field?
10. Washington Square?

(Answers appear on this page)

Companions

Monitor Camera Club from June DeBella, San Jose, Calif.

Sandy's interest seems to equal his young master's.

Geographical Oddities

A Primitive Race Near By

By an airplane flight of about 45 minutes from a continental boundary of the United States, it is possible to visit one of the most primitive races of people on the earth. We have only to start from any point in Southern California or Southern Arizona and fly to Tiburon (Spanish for "shark") in the Gulf of California.

Tiburon, an island slightly smaller than Rhode Island, has a semi-arid, semi-tropical climate. It is inhabited by approximately 1,500 Indians of the Mexican Seris tribe. In summer, these Indians wear little if any clothing; and in winter, they wear clothing made from deer skins and the skins of sea birds. They build no houses. Their shelters are merely holes in the ground with growing bushes tied together overhead. They derive their living chiefly from the sea, although the island is well populated with deer. The Seris seldom bother to cook their food. They prefer their fish raw.

For many years the Mexican Government has sought to teach the Seris the ways of Mexico's civilization, but with varying success. Because these Indians are not overly friendly to white men, Mexico has established a policy of prohibiting all white persons from landing on the island without permission from the Government. Such permits are now issued only to ethnologists, biologists, and similar travelers who can show proper credentials and some good reason for their desire to visit the island. Even then parties visiting the island must consent to being accompanied at all times by a Mexican Government official who speaks the Seris language and is on friendly terms with the Indians.

The present official Government representative over the Seris Indians is Señor Roberto Thompson, of Bahia Kino, Via Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

A Verse for Today . . .

They cried unto thee, and were delivered: they trusted in thee, and were not confounded.—Ps. 22:5.

Did You Ever Wonder

If All Birds Have Wings?

Not all birds fly, but all birds do have wings. There is, however, a very unusual bird of New Zealand whose genus naturalists have named Apteryx, from the Greek meaning "without wings." This strange bird, known to the native New Zealand Maoris as kiwi, or kiwi-kiwi, is flightless and is very nearly as wingless as the scientific name indicates.

The kiwi is about the size of ordinary barnyard fowls, yet its wings are only about 3 inches long, useless, undeveloped, and concealed in the strange hairlike feathers.

Its wings reduced to mere vestigal stumps, the kiwi is further short-changed in equipment in that it has no visible tail. But these lacks are in some measure compensated by the fact that the kiwi has an extremely long bill. Unlike all other birds, whose nostrils are at the base of the beak, the kiwi has nostrils at its very tip. Furthermore, his beak is flexible and extremely sensitive to the touch, and is a very handy bit of equipment.

The kiwi being nocturnal in its habits, it uses the sensitive beak somewhat as a blind man uses a cane. The beak is also splendidly adapted to the pursuit of earthworms; and it is used also to probe into the soil to a considerable depth.

During the day, the kiwi rests from its nightly peregrinations. It may roll up in a ball or rest standing, the point of its long beak touching the ground as though for auxiliary support.

A further claim to distinction for the kiwi lies in the fact that its egg (which may weigh one fourth as much as the bird) is the largest laid by any living species, relative to the size of the parent fowl.

Prized by the natives for food, this interesting living relative of the now extinct moa is itself threatened with extinction, but steps are now being taken to preserve the remnants of the species. —W. P. Keasbey.

In Lighter Vein

Heat Control

Perhaps a coming
Fireside Chat
Will pop the third-
Term thermostat.

Worth a Try

"An English newspaper advises the Government to stand pat on this Irish question."—Editorial.
Another idea, of course, is to try to understand Pat.

For Exercise

"So you don't intend to make a rock garden again this spring?"
"No, it has proved in the past to be nothing but a gymnasium for the neighbor's chickens!"

A Sailor's Jest

Sea Captain: "Waiter, what do you call this?"
Waiter: "Bouillon, Sir."
Sea Captain: "Well, well, I must have sailed on bouillon all my life and didn't know it."

Ahem!

Mother (to son wandering around room): "What are you looking for?"
Son: "Nothing."
Mother: "You'll find it in the box where the candy was."

No Profit

Mrs. Symons: "And what does your husband do?"
Mrs. Lymons: "Oh, he just sits about tellin' everybody what Hitler's goin' to do."
Mrs. Symons: "Then he's a prophet."
Mrs. Lymons: "No, he ain't. So far as me and his family is concerned, he's a dead loss."—Ezra, in Methodist Recorder.

Advice

"Where are some good places to stop on this trip?" asked the prospective automobile tourist.
"At all railroad crossings," replied the clerk in the tourist bureau.—Atlanta Two Bells.

Help Him Out

Algy used to be Aunt Matilda's favorite nephew. His name was still on the list for the annual gift distribution.
Lady Companion: "What did you give him last year?"
Aunt: "A check, and the poor boy wrote that he could not find words to thank me."
Companion: "And what are you giving him this year?"
Aunt: "A dictionary."—Kentish Mercury.

The Warning

Monitor Camera Club from R. D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.

Novel advertising sign

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Hathaway'

Pompton Plains, N. J.

A woman was selling flowers in a lake region, where cottages were built on a hillside.

In answer to a knock, a cottager came to the door; but because she was leaving the lakes that afternoon, she did not wish to buy any flowers. However, she invited the woman to come in and rest a while, and asked if she would like some lemonade.

The woman replied, "If it's already made, I'd love to have it."

While chatting, the visitor remarked, "Your kind deed has recalled the story of Peter and the impotent man lying at the Gate Beautiful. You did not buy flowers, but gave me rest and refreshment."

When departing, the flower vender mentioned that the name of the place, "Hathaway," had seemed to attract her there; whereupon the cottager said, "God hath a way."

The two shook hands, understood, and parted.

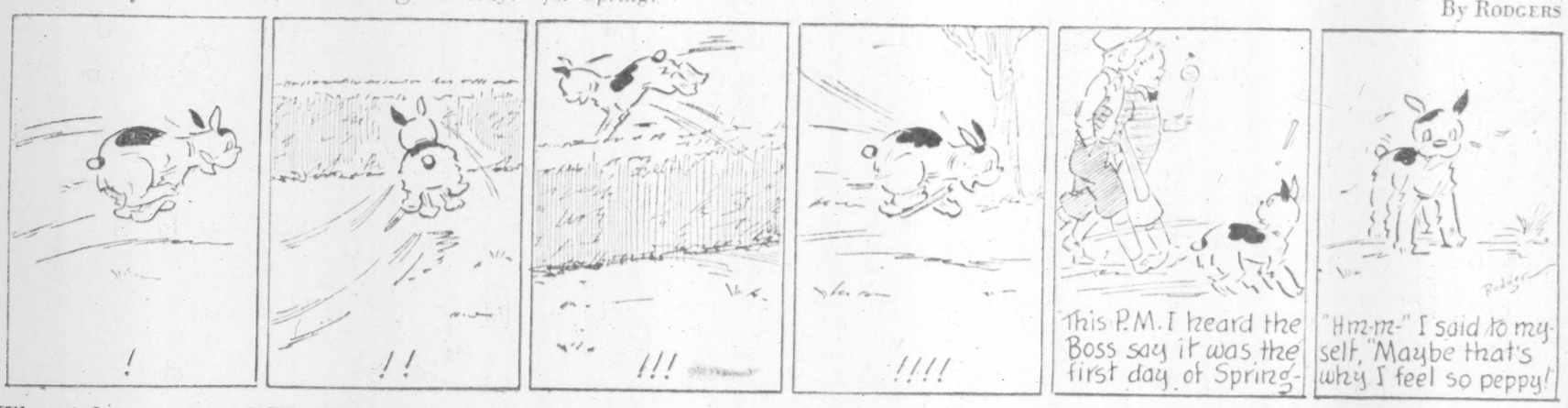
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just Curious*

By Le Pelley

?
WHAT ARE YOU DOING DOWN IN THAT HOLE ?
I'M READING A METER...
WHY DON'T YOU GO TO THE LIBRARY ?
BECAUSE THE METER ISN'T IN THE LIBRARY..
JUST THE SAME — THAT'S A SILLY PLACE TO PICK FOR READING ANYTHING !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hooray!—for Spring!*

By Rodgers



The Adventures of Waddles—*Farewell to Lago Pato*

By The Hagers

FLY IN - Stratosphere 600 MILES PER HOUR
TICKETS
TOM CANVASBACK HELPED ME OBTAIN A RESERVATION ON HIS PLANE.
FLY IN
TICKETS
"BY STRATOSPHERE, YOUR HOME YOU'LL MAKE IN TEN HOURS, FLAT." WAS I AWAKE?
WITH SPEED WE BOTH WERE HUSTLED OUT. AND THEN I HEARD THE AGENT SHOUT:
"DON'T LOSE YOUR TANK OF OXYGEN! I HOPE TO SEE YOU BOTH AGAIN."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Rights of Man

The effort to make a new declaration of the Rights of Man the basis of a better world order after the war is an encouraging sign. It indicates that the sacred sense of individual rights has been strengthened, not weakened, by the collectivist challenge of National Socialist Germany and Soviet Russia.

In Britain, where the movement is strongest, popular response to the idea of an international bill of rights has shown that the mainspring of democracy is still intact. The controversy which has been aroused over the draft Charter of Rights drawn up as a basis for the debate on the subject conducted in certain English newspapers confirms the strength of this democratic individualism.

Two points in particular throw a significant light on the state of thought in Britain at this time. One is the insistence by many ordinary newspaper readers that any charter defining the rights of man must be accompanied by a declaration defining his duties as well. The second is widespread demand that any declaration of the rights of man destined to serve as the basis of a new world order must be founded on the Christian concept of the brotherhood of man, since Christianity is the cornerstone of western civilization.

Certainly there seems to be ground for criticism of a draft charter which, though it includes freedom of thought, does not specify freedom of conscience or religion. Furthermore, self-government should surely be explicitly included rather than merely implied in any such declaration of rights.

If it is essential that any valid bill of rights must not stop at a mere enumeration of social, economic or even human rights and duties. It must include the divine rights of man as they are set forth in the Scriptures. Surely, as Professor Archibald Main, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, has pointed out, any true declaration of the rights of man must be based on man as a spiritual being, and, in the words of General Carpenter of the Salvation Army, the Sermon on the Mount must be lived more consistently in our homes, workshops, board-rooms, civic councils and parliamentary sessions if mankind is to find peace.

$1,158,000 Worth of Snow

Snow is being re-defined as a soft, fluffy material that puts red into the cheeks of sports enthusiasts and into the budgets of New England towns. While it has poured thousands of dollars into the coffers of winter resorts, it will take more money out of the pockets of Boston taxpayers this year than in any other comparable period on record. Snow removal, it is finally announced by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, will set the city treasury back by $1,158,000, or something like 75 cents in the tax rate on every $1,000 worth of property.

Only a month ago, Budget Committee members were congratulating themselves on the fact that not one cent had been added to the tax rate for snow removal and that the rate might even be reduced from 1939—if there should be no snow. And even if snow did come, they thought, it could hardly be expected to exceed the $300,000 average for the last 20 years or so. In 1937 only $2,950.50 was spent for snow removal.

But the Committee failed to consider the vagaries of New England's weather. Out of the skies, King Winter dumped $1,150,000 worth of snow to surpass the previous 1935 peak cost of $1,117,154. Which only goes to show that if Boston is going to make much-needed budget economies in the future, they must be based on factors more dependable than the weather.

An Investment Trust Bill

The coming hearings on the Wagner-Lea bill for regulation of investment trusts should prove a workshop for the hammering out of a highly useful regulatory law. It is not to the point to say that regulation of investment trusts now is merely locking the door after the horse wandered away. Not only are new kinds of investment trusts constantly being invented and sold to the public, but another cycle might produce something like the growth of investment trusts with assets of $7,000,000,000 in the 'twenties which subsequently shrunk to $3,000,000,000. Progressive investment trust managers have no quarrel with the establishment of legislative standards which will prevent less scrupulous persons from capitalizing on the record of the better-run trusts.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has made a thorough preliminary investigation, taking over four years, during which the problem itself was in process of change. It has refrained, in the bill before Congress, from repeating the "death sentence" imposed on the utility holding companies. It has consulted with the investment trust leaders before submitting its bill, and is making no effort to high-pressure the bill through Congress.

There will therefore be proper time allowed for consideration of the bill. It should be examined not only to see that investors will be protected, but also to make sure that the burden of new rules and regulations imposed on investment trusts is not excessive. The bill should be scrutinized to see that dangerous discretionary powers are not granted to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that the drafters have not capitalized on the misfortunes of the early 'thirties to introduce punitive legislation into the bill in the guise of preventive measures.

Tenacious Mr. Chamberlain

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons reflected an unexcitable tenacity of purpose which is one of the most familiar characteristics of the British temperament.

This quality does not produce spectacular results. At the moment there are many critics among the British themselves who feel that something more striking is needed. And it must be observed that it allows the dictators to continue walking away with what momentary prestige accrues to that side which takes the initiative.

What the dictators themselves think of it is probably known to no one but themselves. They may scoff. But it cannot be reassuring to them to see their Allied opponents pursuing their objectives steadily despite the rises and falls in the much-advertised barometers of Russo-Axis diplomacy.

Mr. Chamberlain's explanation of the Allied position toward Finland may fall short of satisfying the Opposition, some of whose members doubtless remain convinced that a much earlier and more energetic approach to the problem might have taken the initiative away from Germany and Russia in the north. But when Mr. Chamberlain, remarking that the security of Finland has gone, questioned whether even at that price the security of Norway and Sweden had been preserved, he was foreseeing a danger that the next day's news would stress further.

For on the day after his speech, Moscow let it be known that the defensive alliance toward which the Scandinavian States had been working among themselves would be looked upon by Russia as inconsistent with the terms of Russo-Finnish peace. Russia, says Moscow, has no designs on Scandinavia; and, it appears, the Soviets intend that the Scandinavians shall have no defensive alliance against those designs.

Mr. Chamberlain, in stating his conviction "that what we are fighting for is what every right-minded citizen in the world desires," had the recent international broadcast of the President of the United States with which to underline his words. But if he had not had these words, he would have found his point well illustrated in the continuance of Russia's pressures on its small neighbors.

Misreading His Credentials

James H. R. Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, is factually correct in his deduction that the present Government of Germany "frankly and openly seeks to destroy those institutions and the social and economic order" upon which democratic governments, including that of the United States, are based.

He is also accurate in saying it is the duty of a diplomatic sentry "to tell his fellow-citizens what he sees." But he then proceeds to violate his own interpretation of his own instructions by voicing his sentiments and alarms not to "his fellow-citizens" of the United States but to an audience of citizens of the belligerent country to which he is accredited. Canadians hardly need to be told these things, and their disclosure probably would occasion no surprise if communicated through official channels to his diplomatic superiors in Washington.

Mr. Cromwell speaks boldly of risking recall for his utterances. It happens that this would bring him back to New Jersey, with a certain amount of publicity, just about in time to run with the reputed support of the Hague machine for United States Senate.

Freedom of the Wires

American citizens—including any who may contemplate a kidnaping or the landing of a cargo of narcotics—may use the telephone and telegraph wires after April 1 without fear of interception of their messages by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Robert Jackson, Attorney General, has announced that the FBI will then no longer tolerate wire-tapping as a means of collecting evidence of crime.

This no doubt is induced, if not necessitated, by the ruling of the United States Supreme Court last December in the Nardone case which held that evidence obtained by wire-tapping could not be used even indirectly in a Federal court, and the Weiss case which held that the Federal Communications Act of 1934 forbade interception of intrastate as well as interstate messages. One of these cases dealt with smuggling of alcohol, the other with the breaking up of a ring engaged in manufacturing fraudulent insurance claims.

The reasons of morality and public policy which have led in general to the outlawing of wire-tapping and of the use of evidence obtained thereby are clear and are well known. In unscrupulous or tyrannical hands the right to listen in on private conversations might readily be used to embarrass or seriously injure persons in official disfavor. An earlier court opinion declared the method "inconsistent with ethical standards and destructive of personal liberty."

Yet is it not also inconsistent with moral standards and destructive of the liberties of law-abiding citizens to hamper the work of enforcement officials by preventing them completely from cutting in on the use of these modern inventions by criminals and gangsters? Is there not a reasonable balance to be struck in the public interest?

This practical compromise is suggested by the provision which was adopted into the Bill of Rights of the New York State Constitution among other amendments in a referendum of 1938. This section follows the logic of the familiar guarantee which applies against "unreasonable searches and seizures." Just as the law permits issuance of search warrants where reasonable grounds of suspicion exist, the amendment would let courts issue warrants to intercept communications to particular persons on affirmation "that there is reasonable ground to believe that evidence of crime may be thus obtained."

Any modification of the Communications Act along this line must rest with Congress. Attorney General Jackson, who has ordered discontinuance of the practice in response to legal requirements, voices at the same time his opinion "that wire tapping should be authorized under some appropriate safeguard."

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Dollars Out of Jobs"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent editorial the Monitor states: "If dollars being out of jobs is the cause of men being out of jobs, then the remedy is to put dollars to work." This can be done, the editorial states, by giving private investment sufficient freedom to insure investors that it is safe to put dollars to work. The Monitor, however, wisely points out that the crash of 1929 was not caused by governmental discouragement of business.

It is true also that many of these same Americans still recall that there was likewise freedom for private enterprise during the disastrous period of 1920-1921, and realize that both of these recent crashes and many previous ones are a challenge to what is generally called our sound economic system. Many realize that more freedom for private enterprise might temporarily produce more jobs, but what positive assurance can they have that this freedom if granted now will be used for the public interest any more than it was in the past?

Many are convinced that the remedy for our economic ills lies deeper, and an increasing number of voters is becoming less and less concerned about either the Old Deal or the New Deal, or a combination which would include the best of both, but more and more are concerned in a Right Deal—a constitutional money system such as the founders of our Constitution intended when they stated that Congress should coin money and regulate its value.

Thomas Edison has been quoted as saying: "If the United States Government will adopt this policy of increasing its wealth without contributing to the interest collector, then you will see an era of progress and prosperity in this country such as never could have come otherwise." K. M. D. C.

New Orleans

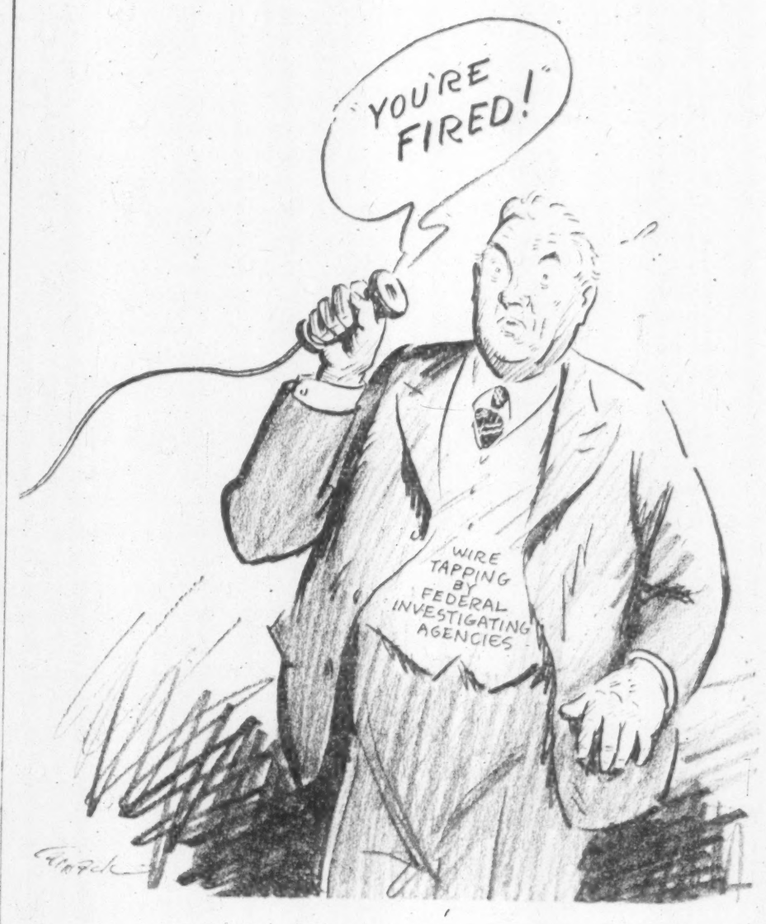
Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If democracy and Christianity are to survive (and I believe they will) Christian men and nations must unite in an active, fearless, unselfish policy of moral rearmament and defense even unto war against the aggressor nation if such a step becomes necessary and best for all. H. E. H.

Piedmont, Calif.

"Department of Justice Speaking—"



Schnittlauch for Remembrance

In one of those immense open-air markets in California, where great pyramids of fruits and vegetables are piled high, a bright-eyed little Japanese, his hands folded humbly beneath his white apron, stood waiting to serve me. Suddenly, a lone potted plant stood out in the midst of the colored piles—and in the twinkling of an eye the vastness of the building had receded, together with a latent homesick feeling.

Schnittlauch. The word came unconsciously, as I walked over to touch its slender green shoots. "Why, I haven't seen any in a long time—not since I left Germany. I didn't even know it grew in America."

The sight brought back a rainy spring in Berlin where I had lived in an austere home. Our warm meal was served at 2 in the afternoon, and at 8 in the evening, the family, headed by an officer's widow, assembled for supper. As we waited formally behind our chairs for the others to come, the round table, under its silken center cloth, appeared loaded with good things: brilliant orange-colored Japanese caviar, a delicatessen luxury, hard-boiled eggs swathed in rich mayonnaise, freshly cured eel, and last, and best of all, the *Matjesherring*. For in the spring *Matjesherring*, with new potatoes brought to the table in their jackets and peeled for the guests by a deft hand, was a dish to be remembered. And with it was always served an excellent rye bread, with *Schnittlauch*, a kind of leek, already snipped into fine pieces in the kitchen, to be spread upon the bread with *Schmeerkase*. To cap it all, we had the friendly company of a dear little *Gräfin* who was often invited to lighten the Prussian severity of our meals.

I glanced around the market with renewed interest. My old acquaintance red cabbage was on display, and the familiar rhubarb, cucumbers, tomatoes, and carrots but many of these vegetables I had never seen in a German market: chuoy, broccoli, yams, turnips, celery, avocados, the numerous varieties of squash, were quite unknown over there, as well as bean sprouts, telephone peas, and freshly boxed tangy Mammoth Hawaiian pineapples were only 25 cents apiece and Valencia oranges sold two dozen for 15 cents.

* * *

Once, in Berlin, the little *Gräfin* had received a crate of oranges from an aunt who lived on the Isle of Cyprus, and she had, with great love, brought one to each of us. They were immense oranges, as big as the largest navels here in America, but to our sorrow half of the orange was peel. It seemed such a waste to ship all that peeling to Berlin only for us to discard. Oranges were precious to us then. We bought them on the open streets when we happened upon a peddler with a baker's lot. A baker uses only the peeling to flavor his wares, and re-sells the orange itself.

In the spring of 1939, when we were living in a little town in North Germany, no oranges at all were available for two months. Several times weekly I entered the greengrocers' shops to learn that the attractive oranges in the windows were *Bitfere Apfelsinen*, good only for making preserves. In disbelief I bought some but they were acrid in taste. Whenever I could obtain them, the sweet, red-fleshed Messinas from north Italy were my favorites. Jaffa oranges were sold in Germany as late as 1935, but with the tightening of exchange restrictions under the new regime they vanished from the markets and those from Italy, Yugoslavia and, after the civil war, Spain, replaced them, in limited quantities. What a change it was to come from a land where oranges are a luxury, as in Germany, to California; from a land where a single orange is carefully sectioned by the mother and distributed among her children, to another where the smallest child has a glass of orange juice, made from four fresh oranges, for breakfast.

Other counters at the open market were filled with red Winesaps, which are like the Bulgarian apples on sale in Germany; and a rough greenish brown variety were very similar to the crude August apples I had once purchased from my good neighbor, Frau Heynatz, who spent hours each summer day among her *Johannisbeeren* and *Stachelbeeren* bushes, her apple and pear trees, in high rubber boots to ward away the mosquitoes. How she would have admired this market! And how such displays of grapefruit, fresh figs, and truly boxed frozen vegetables and berries from New Jersey and Oregon would have bewildered her economical eyes!

* * *

The Burbank potatoes at eight pounds for 15 cents reminded me that in spite of their being the greatest potato eaters per capita in the world, the Germans pay a higher price for them that we do. The lowest price I can recall there is five pfennigs a pound (the German income in pfennigs approximates that of the American in cents) and this low price is obtainable only in purchases of centner, (100-pound) lots. I remember hearing one workingman, with three children under 10 in his family, estimate his winter needs at two centners a head. In such families, potatoes three times a day are the rule. And such people have never seen anything like the giant Idaho or Aroostook varieties of America. Their potatoes are small, often green under the skin, and have unexpected black spots inside which make the housewife's task a tedious one. Baked potatoes, of course, are unknown. Heat is too expensive.

Yes, as my gaze rested upon the little pot of *Schnittlauch* I was back in Germany again. Heimat shot into my mind. It's a word commonly heard in conversation and comes from the *Grenze* meaning "frontier." Its verb, *begrenzen*, means "to limit." Somehow it brings the map vividly to my mind with each country sharply marked off by its border lines. We give little thought to borders in the United States but when one lives where oranges do not grow one wishes borders might be more easily surmounted.

JUNE HARRISON MAYER.

The Wide Horizon

TNEC and State Barriers

By William Yandell Elliott

Professor of Government, Harvard University

The Temporary National Economic Committee, now familiarly known among the "initials" as the TNEC, is at last turning its attention to one of the most dangerous developments in the American economic system: what has been called by Governor Stark of Missouri "the economic Balkanizing" of the United States. An interdepartmental committee of the Federal Government, led off by Mr. Bane of the Council of State Governments, is currently presenting the case, for public record, against the trade barriers that have sprung up within the United States. It will be useful to get at last as full a record as possible of the methods by which States have entered upon a retaliatory program in many lines of commerce that is reminiscent of the days of the Articles of Confederation.

When nationalism is rampant, it tends to segment into localism and sectionalism. The same arguments can often be presented for protecting the producers of a State that are urged for protecting the producers of a Nation. Farm products have been subjected to quarantines, to inspection legislation of a discriminatory type, to the control of State milk boards and other marketing agencies, to impossible regulations of transport by trucks, to such a degree that the farmer in many parts of the country has witnessed the passing of that great area of free trade which used to be America's particular boast.

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If other methods are denied by the Supreme Court, States fall back upon coloring out-of-State milk pink, and similar devices. The fight over margarine has assumed forms that run all the way from taxation of a very harsh type, intended to exclude the use of margarine in dairying States, to retaliatory measures aimed by the cotton-seed States at the dairy States.

"Use" taxes and inspection fees add to the growing nuisance of administrative red-tape and the even worse burdens of administrative discrimination. States begin to swing the powerful batteries of their public purchasing into line against out-of-State products. Retaliation does not always take a direct form. It may prevent out-of-State trucks from operating across State borders by a variety of administrative devices and State licensing laws. It may set up "posts of entry" [significant term] that hinder the movement of goods between States. It may go so far as Louisiana has gone in a 1936 law: "That hereafter, in order to provide a system of reciprocal quarantines or embargoes between this State and other States, territories and foreign countries, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to ship or transport into this State, or to sell, deal in or handle in any manner within this State, any agricultural or horticultural plant or plant product from any State, Territory or foreign country which prohibits the shipment from this State of any such agricultural or horticultural plant or plant product by reason of quarantine or embargo of any kind or nature." This is certainly the reductio ad absurdum of the principle of retaliation.

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What can be done about it? The Supreme Court in a series of quite recent decisions has refused to come to the aid of distressed industry and agriculture by striking down these State regulations that are often administrative perversions of powers constitutionally retained by the States. In a dissenting opinion in a recent Arkansas case involving the Greyhound Bus Lines, Justice Felix Frankfurter suggested that only positive action by Congress could cure the growth of these barriers.

If, out of the evidence presented to the TNEC at the present hearings, lines of Federal action can be worked out, the hearings will have been of great practical use. But to prepare a plan for attacking this problem and to put it into political effect are two different things altogether. The continued and valiant support of the Council of State Governments in preventing further development of retaliatory action will be necessary. And it may well be that both State and Federal action in the administrative sphere will have to be worked out to cope with this problem, particularly in the tax field.

Today the United States is confronted by a new twilight zone in its Federal structure into which light must be admitted if harmful and dark practices founded on mutual retaliation are to be dissipated.

The Bookshelf

Valet's-Eye View

Critical times have a way of raising rather ordinary political leaders into quite momentous figures. This inflationary value the general public usually accepts, for want of time or means to arrive at any other. But when some qualified appraiser comes along and takes a political valet's-eye view of each hero, it gives us a soothing sense that after all we are being led not by supermen, but by mere human beings.

The cover of MEN IN OUR TIME, by Audax (New York: McBride, $2.50), with its jolly group of Cabinet Ministers scrambling out of the rain under an outspreading umbrella held by Mr. Chamberlain and, beneath, the exhilarating pergname of the author—described as a "prominent political figure"—suggests capital entertainment for the reader at the expense of the umbrella-ites.

Entertainment comes eventually, but the author makes an unfortunate beginning with the Premier. There appears to be about Mr. Chamberlain—and to some extent also about Mr. Churchill and Sir John Simon—an aura of eminence that blurs the antennae of the author's appraising apparatus with reverential static, eliminating too much audacity and freedom of judgment for adequate portraiture. In the chapter on Neville Chamberlain he seems much concerned to tell us what a stupendous personage the Premier is, and how grateful he is to him for leading "Britain into war against the most evil of tyrannies," all the time dropping sotto voce hints that he thinks the policy that landed the country into its present situation blundering and disastrous.

One begins to sigh for those masterly character sketches of British statesmen that A. G. Gardiner gave us during the last war-period in his "Prophets, Priests and Kings" and "The War Lords," with a literary polish and a security of viewpoint worthy of Plutarch and La Bruyere.

But if Audax has a seat at St. Stephen's one should not perhaps complain if sometimes he finds his code of parliamentary decorum in conflict with the call of candid biography. Once beyond the precincts of the Premier and the more exalted of his colleagues, Audax finds his native courage and makes up for lost ground by giving us thoughtful and revealing chapters on such prominent figures as Halifax ("stern, saintly, and sly"), Hoare ("John Bull in office"), Hore-Belisha ("astute to the point of hardness"), Eden ("looks like a soldier, thinks like an artist"), Duff Cooper ("Baldwin's young man"), and Kingsley Wood ("a most unusual type for prominence in the Tory party").

There may still be at times an uncertainty of viewpoint—as when he observes that "the feudal aristocracy has made itself thoroughly popular and has preserved the greatest part of its privilege" and its leadership; or when he tells us that the selection of private secretaries for Cabinet Ministers "may be due to the young man's charm or his ability," leaving us in both cases uncertain whether this is pure information, or information with an ironic flavor. But the sketches generally are good, and some of them first rate, building up the portrait with shrewd, penetrating touches and a proper economy of phrase.

This book appears to be intended for American consumption. American readers are fairly well primed with information on these British statesmen and scarcely need quite so much familiar material as the author feels it necessary to include—certainly not the familiar anecdotes, some of which are far beyond the age to be hailed up for active service. H. J. S.